THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,631—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
4th May,	EGYPT	8000		
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	4000		
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000		
8th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	9600
15th „	MOOLTAN	11950		
22nd „	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th „	INDIA	8069		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10390
13th „	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th „	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May 1912
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	17th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June „
*Circassia	6716	C.P. Osborne R.N.R.	9th July „
Scindia	5166	Wm. Kelso	20th July „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. „
*Circassia	6716	C.P. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. „
Scindia	5166	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. „

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
‡ Lihga	2185	Mon.	29th April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.
* Kasara	1195	Thurs.	2nd May	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Lhasa	2184	Friday	3rd May	6 a. m.	direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Kasara, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd May calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomeran.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 1st May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 4th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melbor	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganaini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 745. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	Belsito	16th May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	„ „ 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE : 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, Ld.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Peiker	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MALE
REQUIREMENTS
IN
JEWELLERY.

We have a range of stock in this direction which will compare favourably with the selections offered in the Show-rooms of Europe.

SIGNET RINGS :—Plain Gold or Stone Set.
SLEEVE LINKS :—Gold Platinum or Mother-of-Pearl.
WAISTCOAT BUTTONS :—For Dress or Evening Wear. Sets of 3 or 4 with Links to match or convertible from Buttons to Links.
SCARF PINS :—Jewelled, Plain Gold or Platinum.
WRIST WATCH WARE :—Timekeeping accuracy guaranteed.
Designs the most recent Nickel, Silver or Gold.
ALBERTS :—Gold, or Gold and Platinum.
FOBS :—All Gold, Leather and Silk Gold Mounted.
ENGRAVING :—Crests or Monograms expeditiously engraved.
Designs submitted for approval.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED.
ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

DON'T PLAY WITH YOUR HEALTH.

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They cures.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders held on FRIDAY, the 19th April 1912 a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole share of Rs. 500 and at Rs.6-4-0 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1911, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after, MONDAY, the 29th April, 1912, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this ?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food-tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strung up to the pitch of perfect health

PRICE—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almirss, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing washhand and writing tables, iron safes, phonographs, cottage and square pianos, cots, sofas, chairs, 1 folding harmonium in good order.

The property of a European gentleman:—Rich, complete dinner service, crockery and glassware, platedware, cashbox, six chambered revolvers, etc.

The surplus stock of an English Firm:—Lampware, enamelledware, lady's boots and shoes, coats, collars, platedware, soda bottle holders, smoking requisites, trunses, medicine case, large number of iron dumb-bells, games, camera, light tight plate boxes, mounts, fitted dressing cases, thermometers, horse girths, socks and stockings, Christmas novelties ; yarn, thread, trimming, game balls.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 strong made rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Gold, Diamond Pearl and Ruby Jewellery and Gold Repeater Watches.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Manekchand Kapoorchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th May next, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Syed Sirdar Alikhan, the sole executor of the estates of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jang Bahadur, C. I. E., at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following valuable jewellery.

1 gold and diamond studded cigarette case, 1 diamond ring, 1 gold chain, 1 gold ring Cobra shapped set with diamond, 2 gold collars studs set with 2 diamonds, 2 gold Repeater watches, 3 gold pins set with diamond, 1 gold pin set with diamonds, one pearl and two rubies, 1 gold pin studded with diamond and rubies, 1 gold pin studded with emerald, diamond and rubies, and 1 necklace case set with diamonds, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale ; the above Jewellery will be open for inspection at the office of the Auctioneers, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the right to collect outstandings.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Revashanker Raghoonath and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May next at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the unrecovered outstanding as per list, amounting to about Rs. 14,255.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the Auctioneer's Office.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1912.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT SPORTING EVENT
THE
GRAND NATIONAL—1912
The most thrilling and exciting steeplechase in the world.

THE RACE,
THE WATER-JUMP,
THE BUSH FENCE,
THE PARADE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Twenty-five started—Seven finished.
15 cameras and 31 operators at work to secure a faithful reproduction of the race depicting every incident from start to finish.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

11th and 13th MAY 1912.

OWNERS are REMINDED that 1st entries CLOSE on WEDNESDAY May 1st and 2nd entries on MONDAY May 6th.

A. H. M. WILSON,
Hon. Secretary.

"MAIDANIA."

Open daily 6-30. Admission As. 2.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN ! ! !

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

The Greatest Show on Earth, or thereabouts
Astounding Acrobatic Acts
By
THE JENKINS FAMILY.
Fierce Felines Bow Beneath the Master Mind of Man
(Come and see what this means)
If you ride on the RAILWAY you can see into the CIRCUS.
If you sit in the CIRCUS you can see the RAILWAY.
THAT IS HOW WE PLEASE EVERYBODY.

Prices :—

Box 4 Seats	... Rs. 15	Second Class	Rs. 2
Single Seat	... ,, 4	Gallery carpet	,, 1
First Class	... ,, 3	Gallery	As. 8

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Free Admission to "MAIDANIA" to those holding Circus Tickets.

ONLY FEW DAYS.
DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN ?
LEON KENDAL,
The World renowned
ASTROLOGER
AND
PALMIST.
of Regent Street, London, and Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS,
has the honour to announce a short season in Bombay.
Consultations daily personally and by correspondence.
FEES VERY MODERATE
AND
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
LEON KENDAL
NOW CENTRALLY LOCATED AT
WATSON'S HOTEL.

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Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

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JUDGMENT OF THE MIGHTY DEEP!
A GREAT BOAT CONSPIRACY.

AT AMERICA-INDIA
TO-NIGHT!

A NOVEL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
LOVE INTRIGUES REVEALED BY MONKEY!
LOVERS PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE IN THEIR AMOURS!
HOW TWO CHILDREN SAVED FROM WOLVES!
A PATHETIC PICTURE OF A MOTHER'S ANXIETY!

HALF RATES. THREE USUAL SHOWS.

AMERICA-INDIA
CHARNI ROAD.

FILMS FOR SALE:
Apply to MANAGER.
Telephone No. 1271.

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The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

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O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlive) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Sctoch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE. SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR. KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for Constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,00 ,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
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CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	YOKOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET WHOLE or in PARTS, premises lately occupied by Frere Temperence Hotel, Opp. Gen. Post Office, fit for Hotels, Offices and Residences. Apply next door No. 105, Frere Road, Fort.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 235, care of this Paper.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5 Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—
9¼ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred
9¼ inch, by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, if printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

SANATORIUM
for people who suffer of Dysentery,
at Ossingen near ZURICH
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DR. MED. GELPKE.
Specialist for tropic illnesses.

PAINTS

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MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

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4 inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 4 per ,,
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 3½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousands.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the pledges and account and risk of the Estate of the late Mr. Sorab N. Ghandi.

4—pearls bangles of one string each.
2—diamond and ruby bracelets.
2— ,, ,, ,, bangles.
1—pearl necklace of one string.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO MORROW TUESDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder.

Amravati to Mirzapore Invoice No. 4 of 25-1-1912.

15 F. B. Bales of Amravati cotton M-14 damaged by fire.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Arms and Ammunition.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 8th proximo at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet, moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes swords sulplines, gun-powder, pistols, knive-sword sticks, etc. etc.

Number of these weapons are new and serviceable.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs Stores, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 15th May at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder.

A large lot of cast iron scraps, C. I. tubes, C. I. blocks, stranded wire, glass crap, electric bulbs, wooden pieces, rubbish iron, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Khara Tank St., otherwise known as Chimboor Gully near Bhendy Bazar.

On Wednesday 29th prox. at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs Janmahomed Rahimtoola and Sachedina Rahimtoola the mortgagees and on account and risk of Esmailjee Noorbhai, Alibhai Noorbhai, Amanbai widow, Amtosbai and Sukanbai daughters of Noorbhai Boodhalbhai under the prices of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated 17th Dec. 1910, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khara Tank Street or otherwise known as Malcond Goozer Street or Chiboor Gully near Bhendy Bazar without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 295 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old No. 293 and 296, New No. 7586, old survey No. 1459-1460, New Survey No. 4591 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in C. Ward under Ward Nos. 7985 and 7986 and Street Nos. 93 and 95 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Abdul Tyeb Fattayally Jovi on or towards the west by the property of Dawoodji Tyabji on or towards the north by the said Khara Tank or Chiboor Gully or Goozar St. and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors, we the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, 29th April.
At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the 2nd floor of the Pherozbuilding, on Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson's Annexe and next to the Yacht Club Chambers, the very valuable and handsome French and mahogany polished household furniture by Roberts an 1 others, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables, tile topped teapoys, dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, side board, single and double door mirror wardrobe and hanging almirah, iron cots, dressing and washhand tables, roll top office table, book cases, hat and umbrella stands, arm, armless and Curzon chairs, American organ, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. R. Todman, Esqr., Electrical Engineer, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of a SHOP consisting Turkish leaps, furniture and good-will at Bhindy Bazar near the Jain Temple.

Under instructions from Messrs Motichand and Devidass, Attorneys for the mortgagee-in-possession Mr. Goolam Ahmed Azalbhoy and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. A. S. Mahomed Hoosein and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Bhindy Bazar near the Jain Temple the stock-in-trade of the shop of the said mortgagors consisting of a large lot of Turkish, Hungarian, Bangalore, and other caps of various kinds embroidered caps, Persian hair caps, velvet caps, tassels, ironing machine, shop furniture, goodwill, cot, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 5th May at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, rubber tyred victoria, etc.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th May at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the 3rd floor of the Head Police Office opposite Crawford Market, the valuable teak and blackwood French polished drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture such as teak and blackwood marble top mirror back cabinets, jardineers, octagon tables, blackwood cushioned chairs, oval tables, table ornaments, figures, carpets, dining table, mirror back side board, teapoys, Japanese flower pots, glass door book case, double mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, dressing glass bedsteads, dressing table, hatstand, easychairs, chest of drawers, platedware, glass and crockeryware, lamps, cooking utensils, rubber tyred victoria, etc., the property of W. J. NOLAN, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay, proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 36.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 5-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	93 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	84 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 1-8	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 3-4	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin ...	20·47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4·87 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight ...	3 5-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 1-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Transfers on Bombay...Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £110,000
Bar Gold to Bombay £240,000
Sovereigns to Bombay ....£ 28,000
Silver to Calcutta ....£ 70,000
Silver to Colombo ....£ 5,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady—Good business done
Futures ...Barely steady
Manchester ... Steady with a moderate demand
Total Sales ...a14,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,500 „
Imports ... 22,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·55—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16 unchgd

a Including sales increased yesterday by 6,000.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·30 —03	6·33 —03	6·31 —02	6·31 —02	6·30 —01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·27 —02	6·25 —02	6·23 —02	6·22 —02	

New York official noon call May 11·30 ; July 11·39.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·84 ; July 12·00.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 22,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 8,300
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 14,000
„ Spot Cotton ...11·75—10

Futures—Month of May 11·25—17 / Futures—Month of July 11·40—21 — Declined owing to longs unloading and to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 11 7-8—1-8
Futures—Month of May ... 11·71—23
Do. do. July ... 11·86—23
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Bales.

From 8th to 12th April. Receipts at U. S. Ports 117,000
Do. exports to Great Britain 34,000
Do. do. to France & Continent...... 57,000
Do. do. to Japan...... 16,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 711,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 323,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports...... 11,000
do Forwarded 79,000
do Imports 117,000
do Stocks...... 1,369,000
Stock of Cotton in London...... 2,660

Liverpool, April 26.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings... Strong but little doing.
Tone Cloths ...Steady moderate business.

Weft American " 54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian " 80" ... 17
Tone—Yarn—Market Firm
Weft Egyptian " 32" ... 11 1-2
Twist " 32" W T C... 10 1-8
Twist " 32" B ... 10 1-2
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 12 9
Twist " 36" W T C... 10 3-8
Twist " 36" B ... 10 3-4
Twist " 42" ... 11 3-4
Twist American " 60" ... 15 1-2
Twist Egyptian " 60" ... 16 3-8
Twist Egyptian " 80" ... 20 3-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 7-32
Buyers or sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... April-May.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... d 5 6-16
Good Bhownagger ... d 5 7-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 9-16
Fine Bhownagger ... d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ... d 5 11-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... d 5 8-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... d 5 10-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... d 5 3-4
Good M. G. Oomras ... d 5 8-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 5 12-16
Good Broach ... d 5 11-16
F. G. Broach ... d 5 27-32
Fine Broach ... d 6
Good Khandeish ... d 5 6-16
F. G. Khandeish... ... d 5 8-16
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ... d 4 15-16
Coconada Ginned C I F London ... d 5
G. M. Westerns C I F London ... d 5 3-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ...40 1-4+1-2
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do Months— ... .
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... 38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Month—April—Sellers. Steady.
Barletta Russo 61 lbs ... 37 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-April—Nominal—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 39 3-4—1-8
Do. Month— ...April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 51 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 3-4+3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 1-4+1-8
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 64 —3d.
Do Months ... April-June
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

27-2-6 unchgd.—Apr.-May.—Hull—Nearest Value—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... — 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 8 2-4+1-4 Apr.-May.—Sellers

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 81—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 70 1-4 unchgd
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool 13 10 1-2
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp...... 5 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 12 0 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 7 6

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...9—Business done.

ARRIVALS—

D'Ijomo

GOAT SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed quietly to-day—Sold 970,000.
Goat skins Madras good—1d. higher.
Goat skins Madras medium—1d. higher.
Goat skins Bombay good—1-2 to 1d lower.
Goat skins Bombay medium—1-2 to 1d. higher.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day with a fair demand.
Sheep skins par to 1 penny lower.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 10 1-2—1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Scarcely anything doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 17 2 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments...May—Dull. Prices nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 7 1-2—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Irregular but closing easier.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 19 2 1-4+1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Little or no business done.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April. Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27TH APRIL, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bulns....	32,400	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Bulns....	76,800	do	Comptoir National.
80 Bars Silver..	1,50,000	do	International Bank
112 Bars Silver.	12,25,000	do	Eastern Bank
379 Bars Silver.	7,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank
91 Bars Silver ...	1,87,500	do	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	36	42,430
B B and C I Railway ...	20	23,019

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d, T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. June.
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks ...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...147 1-4
Shanghai „ ...201
Japan „ ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 11-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day with a small business doing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ... Rs. 96 11 0
1st Settlement ... „ 96 11 0
2nd „ ... „ 96 11 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 3-16 higher both for ready and forward at 28 and 28 1-8 respectively. New York was 3-8 up at 60 3-4. The local market opened rather easier and closes as under for ready and forward, rates having declined slightly since the morning. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ... Rs. 23 15 6
Australian „ ... „ 23 15 6
Sovereigns „ ... „ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 70 13 0
„ 1st Settlement ... „ 70 9 0
„ 2nd Settlement ... „ 70 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The sharp decline advised in the telegrams to hand this morning from America, caused an easier feeling locally and prices opened lower all round, New Crop Broach being quoted Rs. 300 to Rs. 301 and fully good Bengal Rs. 255-6. During the day prices kept steady at the decline, but after receipt of the Liverpool opener, rates gave way a little and closing quotations are as under.

The market for ready cotton was also easier this afternoon, and prices were Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lower. The demand was very moderate, and there was some pressure to sell, the market closing weak.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 281 May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat „ 285 „
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... „ 282 „
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... „ 278 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 273 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 265 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 257-8 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 261 „
Good H. G. Westerns ... „ 273 „
Good M. G. Westerns ... „ 280 „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „ 295 „

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ... ... „ 299 1-2 Mar.1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 244 Jan. „

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... 45,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·19 —11	6·19 —11	6·20 —11
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·20 —11	6·20 —10	6·17 —10
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·14 —11	6·13 —10	6·11 —11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues firm, and prices have advanced slightly.

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 11 5 0 R.T.
April.-May ... „ 11 13 6 „

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 8 8 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 14 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 0 0a
Mughi ... „ 56 8 0
Black Kutni ... „ 49 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 61 0 0 (Nominal).

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Apl.-May ... „ 11 13 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0
Forward ... „ 7 6 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firmer. We quote:—

Bold... ... Rs. 46 8 0
Small ... „ 44 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 10 0 R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 8 0 „ „

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ... 1,790
Bank of India ... 65
Eastern Bank ... 80
Indian Specie ... 64

MILLS.

Century ... 310
David ... 437 1-2
Fazulbhai Mill ... 390
Finlay Mill ... 327 1-2
Kohinoor ... 787 1-2
Maneckji Petit ... 2,550
New Great Eastern ... 227 1-2
Standard ... 1,315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 180
Bombay S N Co Ord. ... 277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,410
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 16 1-4

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Prantej ... 685
Central Provinces Ry ... 65
Tapti Valley ... 522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ... 8,348 bales
Wheat ... 9,648 cwts.
Linseed ... 24,330 „
Rapeseed ... 4,034 „
Gingellyseed ... 702 „
Poppyseed ... 2,666 „
Groundnuts... ... 693 „
Castorseed ... 5,477 „
Rice ... 7,432 „
Myrabollams ... 1,718 „
Cottonseed ... 11,639 „
Mowraseed ... Nil
Gram ... 958 „
Joowar ... 9,063 „
Maize ... Nil

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, APRIL 27.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 5-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	93 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	92 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	84 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 13-16		3-16
do. 2 months' hence...	28		1-8
do. in New York ...	60 3-8		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·23		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London	8th Feb.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 5-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-4	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier. Quiet.
Futures ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 „
Imports ... 45,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·45
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 7-16—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·21 —09	6·21 —09	6·21 —10	6·22 —.9	6·20 —10
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·17 —10	6·15 —10	6·13 —10	6·12 —10	

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ... 13,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 12,000
Exports to Continent ... 5,000
Spot Cotton— 11·75 unchgd

Futures—Month of May. 11·23—03 / Futures—Month of July 11·41+01 — Advanced early owing to unfavourable weather reports and declined later on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 7-8 unchgd
Futures month of May. ... 11·72 + 1
Futures month of July ... 11·87 + 1
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Bales.
Total in Sight ... 14,640,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ... 290,000
East Indian do ... 98,000
American do ... 3,839,000
Other do ... 76,000
Total Sales ... 52,000
East Indian sales ... 100
Total Speculation ... 1,000
Do. Exportation ... 2,000
East Indian Export ... Nil
Do. Indian Stock ... 5,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ... 1,000
Do. Actual Exports ... Nil
Do. Week's Imports ... 2,000
Do. Speculation ... Nil
Americans Afloat ... 180,000
East Indian ... 6,000
Total afloat ... 224,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 40 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Month—May.-June.—London.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...
Do. Months—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... unchgd.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 51 2-4
Do, Months— ... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest value.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 1-8
Do. Months—April.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done & buyers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 1-4
Do, Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May—Antwerp.
Do. Name of Ports—nominal.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-4-0 Apr.-May—Hull—Value—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-9 Apr.-May—Sellers—Quiet.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...17 10 1-2—Sellers,
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 17 2 1-4
Do. Months of Shipments...May—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 13-7 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... May.
Tone—Dull.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 19 2 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Apr.Aug—Sellers.
Tone—
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.
Java Sugar—Quiet unchanged.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—29 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co ; 50 bales wool, J. Karia ; 88 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 100 bales wool, B. Hurbham ; 1,056 cwts wheatsweepings G. Ramji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—50 bales twist, G. Cotton and Co ; 14 bales twist, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—120 cwts dry ginger, G. Sachedina and Co ; 200 cwts dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 6 cwts cardamomseed, R. Jeewandas and Co ; 36 cwts chutney, N. K. Jassawalla ; 408 cwts chutney, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons ; 1 bale carpets, Y. H. Desai and Co ; 125 cwts dry ginger, A. Salmond and Co ; 50 cwts cosein, Indo-Colonial Dairy Co ; 175 cwts raisins, S. Bhimjee ; 120 cwts turmeric bulbs, E. Sooltanally.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Beckbergen s—24 bales hemp, E. Oomersey.
Geddington Court s—2,000 tons'manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—10,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros. ; 525'cwts rapeseed, 525 cwts seedsweeping, G. Ramji.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—5 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Himalaia s—844 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 30,000 cwts barley, 16,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, and 7,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 5,898 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee ; 2,000 cwts maize, 8,000 cwts linseed, 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.
Culna s—2,000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate ; 2,025 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 1,000 cwts maize, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts. linseed, W Bly the and Co.
Clangrant s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co ;55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Beckbergen s—2,025 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 4,030 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barrister s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, K. Devchand and Co ; 520 cwts myrabollams, S. Cooverjee and Co ; 1,994 cwts myrabollams, 262 cwts mustardseed, L Pragjee ; 912 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros ; 510 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Majidi s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 340 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, 500 cwts teelseed, 3,500 cwts rapeseed, and 1,498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barrister s—990 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 11,280 cwts linseed, 627 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,026 cwts linseed, M Vulubhdas ; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,200 cwts mustardseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros. 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 1,998 cwts poppyseed, S Cooverji and Co ; 335 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co ; 100 bales hemp, J A Kapadia and Co ; 100 cwts myrabollams S Cooverji and Co ; 1,210 bales cotton, Priende Soone and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 95 cwts olibanum, S Manilal and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, N W Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—1,191 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—1,042 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

Sir Alfred Pearson will complete his four years' tenure of the Lahore Division on the 29th October. Lieutenant-General Slater will vacate Quetta Division on 10th November.

APPOINTMENTS.

79th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain E. B. L'Estrange to be Double Company Commander, vice Major Heffernan transferred to 86th Carnatic Infantry and Captain J. L. Murphy to be Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice L'Estrange seconded.

120th Infantry.—Captain W. B. Hore to be Double Company Commander and Captain E. P. Mainwaring-White to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major Barclay transferred to 122nd Infantry.

34th Horse.—Major W. G. Cooper to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. O. Swanston appointed Commandant.

80th Infantry.—Major G. R. Oakes, 88th Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Campbell appointed Commandant 75th Infantry.

83rd Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Allenby, 73rd Infantry, to be Commandant 83rd Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. C. W. Erck vacating.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.—Lieutenant C. R. Maddox, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties.

113th Infantry.—Captain L. S. Fenton to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Major C. D. Vaughan, 1st Border Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Mymyo.

13th Lancers.—Major G. A. S. gordon and Captain J. H. Watson to be Squadron Commanders pro tem, and Captain B. I. Boyd to officiate as Squadron Commander.

109th Infantry:—Captain J. H. V. Barr, Double Company Commander, pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major W. H. Bowden confirmed in the Army Clothing Department.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Major G. M. Molloy, Squadron Commander, pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major W. F. Newnham permitted to retire.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—Major P. Wheatley, Royal-Horse Artillery, for 31 days; and Lieutenant R. N. V. Montgomery, Royal Horse Artillery, for 90 days.

2nd-Lieutenant R. E. Vivyan, 2nd Worcester Regiment, for 76 days; Lieutenant F. O. Mackenzie, 7th Rajputs, for 60 days ; and Lieutenant C. H. S. Deane, 44th Meewara Infantry, for 91 days.

Lieutenant G. D. Yeatman, 2nd Dorset Regiment, for 49 days ; Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Stephen, 14th Hussars, for 90 days ; Captains R. F. gatehouse and F. L. Festing, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, for 3 and 6 months respectively ; Captain M. H. L. Gale, 8th. Cavalry, for 4½months ; Lieutenant P. Boyce, 5th Light Infantry, for 3 months; Lieutenant C. A, Fowler, D. S. O., 22nd Punjabis, for 73 days.

Captain C. P. Nicolas, 94th Russell's Infantry, for 8 months ; Lieutenant B. S. Lokhart, 120th Infantry, for one year; and Lieutenant F. R. Savage, 2nd Chesire Regiment, for one year.

Major J. E. Hughes, 27th Light Cavalry, for 184 days.

Captain W. A. Gover, 7th Rajputs, for 60 days.
Major H. R. McGill, 90th Punjabis, for 3 months.
Captain T. W. H. Jones, 24th Russell's Infantry, for 60 days.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MONTRESOR—March 31 At Almora, Lt.-Col. E. H. H. Montresor, late of the VI Bengal Cavalry, died in his 61 year.

ROUTLEFF—April 1 Amelia Jane, the dearly loved wife of Capt W. J. Routleff, R. L. Ives Court, aged 73 years, 3 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Coronation Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Ground-floor investments seem to have mighty deep cellars under them."—NEW YORK PRESS.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—A mill-hand Rowji Yesoo, aged 15, was working at a machine in the Motilal Mill at Tardeo, on the 16th ultimo, when his right arm was crushed in a roller. He was removed to hospital, where his condition grew worse, and he died on Friday night from blood poisoning.

LATE MR. JOOMABHAI JANMAHOMED J. P.—The Khoja Community has to mourn the unexpected death of Kul Kamadia Joomabhai Janmahomed J.P. at the age of 50.The late Mr. Joomabhai was Honorary Private Secretary to H.H. the Aga Khan and was a member of the Khoja Ismalia Council.

ACCIDENT TO LABOURERS.—One of the waggons on the railway constructed inside the New Docks to carry earth got derailed when being shunted on Friday. As attempts were being made to re-rail it, one of the hooks of the coupling was caught into a fish-plate, and on the waggons being moved, the fish-plate sprang out of place and struck two labourers named Dhondoo Dharoo and Govind Janoo. The labourers were more or less severely injured and were removed to hospital for treatment.

SULTAN OF TURKEY.—Saturday being the anniversary of the accession of his Majesty Mahomed V. Sultan of Turkey, the Mahomedans of Bombay assembled in the mosque at noon, and offered prayers for the long life and prosperity of His Majesty, who is their spiritual head. His Excellency Mahomed Beg, Consul-General of Turkey in Bombay was at home at his bungalow the whole day to receive congratulations on behalf of his Sovereign. A very large number of Mahomedans attended up in the course of the day, and paid homage and offered congratulations to the Consul-General.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A very strong and attractive programme is announced for this week, and every item shows excellent taste in selection. Lovers of sport will find the Grand National for 1912, an admirable film. The star film " A True Friend " is really an appealing picture story.

THE STAMP ACT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged one Dinkar Rutlaji, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., with fraudulently using two Government stamps knowing them to have been used and intending thereby to cause loss to Government.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 25th instant, the accused presented at the Parcel Department of the Post Office a parcel bearing a one rupee and an eight anna stamps. On being examined they showed distinct signs of previous use. The accused admitted they were used stamps and offered to replace them with unused ones. The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Governor Desires a Correction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE. "

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has noticed in the " Bombay Gazette " of the 25th instant, a reproduction of the mis-statement made elsewhere that he advocates " compulsory education for the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians."

A reference to His Excellency's speech will show that he spoke of European children only, and that the Europeans to whom he alluded are happily very rare. As misconceptions, based upon a complete fallacy, have found expression, His Excellency considers it desirable to supply a correction.—I am

C. C. WATSON,
Private Secretary
to His Excellency the Governor.

Mahableshwar,
26th April.

The reference is to a passage which appeared in our "Notes on Indian Interests by Native Thinker," on Thursday morning last.—Ed., " B. G."

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakai and lady volunteers acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs. 5,000 from the trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia charity fund for the help of poor famine-stricken people of Panchmahal, with clothes and grains. Out of this sum Rs. 1,000 will be used for the Kathiawad famine-striken the people.

GOHGARI MOHOLLA MURDER.

AT the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, concluded the inquest touching the death of Sheikh Abdulla Sheik Naik Mahomed, who was murdered at Gohgari Moholla last week, by one Gulam Nabi Samudin.

The circumstances under which the act was committed have already been reported.

Gulam Nabi, in his statement to the Coroner, said that there was longstanding enmity between him and the deceased, on account of the latter's behaviour towards his wife. He had no intention to kill the deceased, but his desire was to kill his wife and seriously injure the deceased. His wife, however, escaped from his hands, and the deceased fell a victim to his fury.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by stabs inflicted on the deceased with a knife by Gulam Nabi, and that the act of Gulam Nabi amounted to an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

THE Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in Government House, Ootacamund, at 12 noon on Friday, the 24th of May.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Re-organization of Departments.

STRONG MINUTE BY MR. WACHA.

At the meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 16th instant consideration was resumed of the Report of the Finance and Establishment Committee (No. II), dated the 1st April,1912, regarding the reorganisation of the Departments of the Trust.

The following memorandum of dissent by Mr. D. E. Wacha, dated the 9th of April 1912 was read :—

Before I proceed to record this note of dissent, I must seriously protest against the hot haste with the Chairman has thought it fit to place the report of the Finance Committee on the Agenda for the Board Meeting on the 9th instant. It is unfair that before our dissent (my own and Sir Ibrahim's) could be prepared and forwarded to him, he should have hastened to include the subject in the list of business to be transacted at the meeting called on that day. It was on Thursday, the 4th instant, that I was asked in a memo. to furnish my dissent. Yet on the same day or the following there was this Agenda. It is clear that in his overzeal to rush through the matter the Chairman entirely forgot the ordinary courtesy he owed to a Trustee, namely, of waiting to append the dissenting Trustees' minute to the report of the majority of the Finance Committee. He had sarcely given me time to write it out. It cannot be that busy men, who discharge their public duty in addition to their private business. can expedite a minute with the same celerity as the Chairman whose sole and exclusive function is the work entrusted to him. Moreover, the Chairman should have known that if he is a busy man the Trustees are also busy men. There has been since the date of the memo. an interval of 4 days on account of the Easter hoildays during which all public offices were closed. It is a matter of regret,therefore,that before we were allowed even reasonable time to write out our minute of dissent, he should have circulated the majority report without appending our dissenting minutes.

" HEAVEN-BORN WITH A GENIUS."

Coming to the subject-matter itself, I may observe that it is true that in 1909, Mr. Dunn, the late Chairman, had suggested proposals for the re-organisation of the Land Manager's establishment. At the same time, it should be remembered, that they were of so ill-considered a character that they had to be hung up. The present Chairman observed to the Finance Committee that he intended at one time or another to bring up the proposals in a modified form for the consideration of that body in the first instance. Owing, however, to the notice to resign his post given by Mr. Delves, the matter had had to be brought up for consideration once for all. But for that precipitancy, perhaps, the subject would have still stood over till such time as it could be deliberated upon with maturity at leisure. I have viewed the scheme from the very date of its original submission to the Finance Committee, as altogether uncalled for, and in no way contributory to any larger efficiency of the Trust Estate as claimed for it by the Chairman. The very nature of the proposals put forward informed me that they were unnecessary. If at all it is clear to my mind at least that the scheme was put forward in the interest of an individual officer of the Trust namely, Mr. Delves, the Assistant Land Manager. It could be read even between the lines of Mr. Dunn's original proposal. It seems to me that under the plea of having an Estate Agent or Manager, quite independent of the Land Manager, it is sought to make Mr. Delves eventually the head of the Land Manager's establishment. At present, Mr. Delves is only an Assistant under the Land Manager, Mr. Bharucha, and the proposed re-organisation has for its real object the ultimate supremacy of Mr. Delves. In all probability, there is the customary aversion of the European to serve as an Assistant to a capable Indian, quite competent and able, if not more so, with a larger local experience and knowledge, to manage our growing Estate. To my mind, the plea urged of the absolute necessity of an Estate Agent is wholly unconvincing. There is nothing very materially different in the work which a competent Land Manager cannot do. Call him by any name you choose. There is nothing so very extraordinary to manage our Estate as to require such an Officer as Mr. Delves. No doubt he is an able man, but, I repeat, not abler than Mr. Bharucha. But the Chairman would have us believe that he was "exceptional," some heaven-born with a genius so to manage our Estate as to make us helpless were he to go ! Presumably we should have to sit with folded hands and a vacant gaze at our broad acres ! To me it appears that no person, however able and capable he may be, is "indispensable." The world's work all around us goes on while Empires and Kings, Warriors, Statemen and Administrators, "et hoc genus omne," flourish and die. So that I, for one, am not prepared to accept the "obiter dictum" of the Chairman about the "exceptional" abilities of Mr. Delves.

THE STOCK PLEA.

I am strongly of opinion that the existing arrangement for the management of our Estate with economy and efficiency should not be disturbed or undergo the least disturbance if disturbed at all. Mr. Bharucha has proved a most efficient and capable officer as Land Manager and Mr. Delves as his Assistant for laying out the Estate. Had a capable Indian been appointed instead of importing Mr. Delves he would have by this time turned out equally proficient and at less cost. I am fully aware of the stock plea, to which I have never subscribed, namely, that had we Diogeneselike gone with a lantern in hand in broad day light to search for such an Indian we should have never discovered him. It is simply the plea of ignorance or conceit. There are many Indians admirably conversant with vast Zemindary Estates who could be brought into requisition. I myself know of an Indian gentleman who was for over 30 years at the head of the Port Canning Co., as its Estate Manager. The fact is patent that by his ability, industry and knowledge he brought up the Company from the very depth of depression to the zenith of prosperity. It is customary for the "superior" bureaucracy in India to underrate, if not depreciate, the most able and experienced Indian beause the Indian is not wanted. But this conceit has been completely knocked on the head since the Government wisely discovered that there are many capable Indians to become member of Provincial Executive Governments and even of the Imperial.

Those being my views I have from the first looked wholly askance at the ingenious, but far from ingenuous scheme on which the Chairman has apparently laboured so hard. It is much to be wished he had bestowed even one-fourth of the time and laboured on the sanitary improvement of the scores of areas which are notoriously the hot beds of disease and death in various parts of the City. Of course, when the Chairman found that his original scheme had failed to commend itself to the Finance Committee, he had had necessarily to modify it in harmony with the views as expressed by the majority. The modified scheme as now submitied is a kind of compromise. But as the compromise is at the sacrifice of a broad principle of public policy I cannot agree to it. What that principle is I will make clear later on.

"TWO KINGS IN BRENTFORD."

The Chairman had no recourse but to compromise because his principal object was to retain Mr. Delves by hook or by crook. That is the most objectionable feature of the affair which I must condemn "in toto." We are, asked to have two Kings in Brentford. Mr. Bharucha is to be a restricted Land Manager and Mr. Delves is to be a full-fledged Estate Agent. To save appearance the salary of both is to be raised to Rs. 1,700. I consider the pay of the post of the Land Manager, whoever he be, should be a minimum of Rs. 1,000 and a maxinum of Rs. 1,500 and I consider that the pay of the post of the Estate Agent, if that is to be ceeated,should be the same.But because the Calcutta Improvement Trust has offered Mr. Delves Rs. 1,700 as an Estate Agent, we should bd some contrivance or other secure him the same salary is an argument which does not commend itself to me. To-morrow there may be another new born Improvement Trust and our Land Manager might be offered Rs. 2000. Is that a reason for us to radically disturb our own efficient and economic arrangement ? Is that a reason that we should take a big leap forward in that kind of extravagance ? A post should be remunerated according to its true worth. But it would be dangerous because some new rival puts up that remuneration at a higher figure that we should go and do likewise. It is best for us to pay what we consider to be not only fair but reasonably liberal salary per month, and I am strongly of opinion that the salary of an Estate Agent in our Trust should not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

I wonder what Mr. Delves could earn to-day in London, assuming that he returns there and taking into consideration the "exceptional" abilities claimed for him by the Chairman. If Mr. Delves is now putting such an extravagant price on his worth, it should be remembered that it is owing to the experience he has acquired at the expense of the Trust during the last 5 years' experience on the strength of which alone he claims the higher salary. In England Mr. Delves could hardly earn to-day more than £ 500 a year. If he is confident that he could earn more I for one would give him my friendly advice to return to London instead of coming back to India. The Trust here has been his opportunity and he is endeavouring to make the best of that opportunity by demanding his own price. Assume for a moment that there has been no Calcutta Trust? Where might Mr. Delves have been ? It is simply idle to urge that because Calcutta has offered Rs. 1,700 that therefore it should be our interest to keep him here on Rs. 1,700; and in order to do so run up the Land Manager's salary to that figures.

PLAUSIBLE PRETEXTS.

By all means let Mr. Delves improve his prospect by accepting the Calcutta offer. But let us paddle our own canoe and seek another person who could serve us on a salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per month. We are fumbling for resources how to carry on the Trust. At the same time we are now and again increasing our establishments under one plausible pretext or another and thus mounting up expenses ! We thus subject ourrselves to some sharp criticism. Mr. Delves, the Chairman has observed to the Finance Committee was unwilling to leave Bombay provided his services could be retained at the figure offered to him by Calcutta, so that in reality he wants his cake and yet remain in Bombay. And we are asked to submit to such a polite demand, a demand which, I venture to say, no Chairman of a public body with an economic conscience ought to listen to. I for one can never be a party to a demand of this nature and must therefore decline to accept the proposal recommended by the majority of my colleagues on the Finance Committee.

And here I now come to the question of the principle involved. I consider it wrong on principle that the Trust Board should yield to the demand of any officer who may choose to promote his own interests in the manner of Mr. Delves. We are Trustees for the public and ought to conserve public interests, never mind how private interests may be insistent. It would be most reprehensible for us to cast aside the principle of public policy and yield to the demand of an employee who threatens to resign unless we agree to pay him what he demands.

Thus both on grounds of broad principle and practical utility I am sorry I must differ from the majority report of the Finance Committee.

THE RESULT.

The Chairman submitted the following proposition :—

" The Report is adopted. Government should be asked to sanction the proposed change in the Schedule pay of the Secretary and Chief Accountant."

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola addressed the Board, stating at length his objections to the Finance Committee's proposals. After discussion Sir Ibrahim proposed as an amendment :—

"The Report is recorded." This amendment was lost by 8 to 4.

A poll having been demanded four voted for the amendment and eight against it.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola then moved the following amendment.

"The Report is recorded. Mr. Delves' pay should be raised to Rs. 1,000 and he should be granted Rs. 250 Personal Allowance." This amendment was lost by four votes to eight Mr. Sprott then moved the following amendment :—

" The Report is adopted, subject to amendment of the Schedule of pay as follows :—Land Manager Rs. 1,250-50-1,500 instead of Rs. 1,350-50-1,750. Deputy Land Manager Rs. 800-40-1,000 instead of Rs. 1,000-50-1,250. Mr. Delves while Deputy Land Manager should be paid the maximum pay, Rs. 1,000, with a Personal Allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem."

This amendment was carried by seven votes to six. A Poll having been demanded the same result was secured.

The amendment was then put as a substantive proposition and was carried by seven to six. It was accordingly resolved : That the Report of the Finance and Establishment Committee, No. II of 1st April 1912, is adopted subject to the amendment of the schedule of pay as follows :—Land Manager Rs. 1,250-50-1,500 instead of Rs. 1,350-50-1,750. Deputy Land Manager Rs. 800-40-1,000 instead of Rs. 1,000-50-1,250. Mr. Delves while Deputy Land Manager should be paid the maximum pay Rs. 1,000 with a Personal Allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Estimate of Accounts for 1912-13.

The memorandum by the chairman of the Bombay Port Trust on the Budget Estimates for the year 1912-13, which have now been published with the accounts in book form is as follows :—

The estimates for the Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year commencing 1st April 1912, in the usual form and detail, are herewith submitted as required by Section 52 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879.

The Committee appointed to assist the chairman in framing the estimates, consisting of Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Sir Henry E. E. Proctor, held five meetings, at which each item of the estimates was carefully considered. In the estimates of income account has been taken of the partial failure of the monsoon of 1911 and the probable effect on the Board's receipts from staple items of the trade of the port. On the whole, however, it is anticipated that the year will be a favourable one and the Committee have felt justified in estimating the gross revenue under all heads at Rs. 86,93,754 as against estimates of Rs. 84,74,450 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,19,304. This figure compares with the actual receipts of 1910-11 as follows:—Estimates, 1912-13, Rs. 86,93,754. Actuals, 1910-11, Rs. 86,93,032.

The expenditure on revenue account has been fully provided for, and, allowing for increased interest and sinking fund charges on loans, amounts to Rs. 76,98,738, leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of Rs. 9,95,016 available for transfer to reserve.

The Committee have given consideration to the state of the finances of the Pilotage Account. Under the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act this fund has to be supported by the pilotage charges, and it cannot be assisted from any other source of the Board's receipts.

The two unfortunate accidents to the schooners in 1906 and 1909 have so greatly reduced the funds available for the replacement and special repairs to vessels, that this fund is not at present in a sound financial condition.

The ordinary expenditure under the pilotage account so nearly absorbs the pilotage revenue that a sufficient augmentation to put the schooners' replacement fund on a satisfactory financial footing cannot be realised without a temporary increase of charges.

The Committee have given consideration to the most expedient means of providing the required additional funds, and have framed the estimates under the pilotage account for a surtax of 10 per cent. on the pilotage fees on vessels inward and outward. This is estimated to yield Rs. 21,000 per annum, and it is proposed to continue this surtax until the Schooners' Replacement Fund is considered to be in a satisfactory financial state.

The pilotage scale of fees will remain unaltered, and the surtax will be charged on all bills preferred for pilotage in and out.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The estimates provide for a total expenditure under Capital Account of Rs. 1,42,88,100, as follows :—

	Rs.
Section (i)—New Works (ordinary)......	13,57,600
„ (ii)—Alexandra Docks construction, including interest......	90,25,000
„ (iii)—Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Railway construction, including interest ...	39,05,500
	1,42,88,100

Allowing for the capital balances in hand it is estimated that it will be sufficient to raise a further loan of Rs. 100 lakhs during the year 1912-13, which will provide sufficient funds for expenditure after 31st March, 1913, until a further loan is raised

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. Espeigle, 600 tons, Commander C Maxwell Regray, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Muscat, which port she left on the 22nd April.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, 902 tons, Captain A. E. Harold, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, which port she left on the 17th April, and called at Muscat.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, with a general cargo, 12 cabin and 113 deck passengers.

The steamer Barrister, 3,080 tons, Captain F. S. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Cabala, 2,845 tons, Captain R. Moglia, sailed on Sunday, for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 3,325 tons, Captain Jantzan, sailed on Saturday, for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 300 deck passengers.

The steamer Himalaya, 3,152 tons, Captain G. S. Stuch, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Port Said with ballast.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons Captain. R. White, sailed on Sunday, for Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, 3,889 tons Captain J Wilson, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta in ballast.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2,291 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons, Captain A. Cox, sailed on Saturday for Amsterdam etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kirkfield, 3,059 tons, Captain W. J. Dermody, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Espeigle...Comdr C. Maxwell Regray .....Sloop
R I M S Lawrence...Comdr Harold ...Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines.....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 27.

Abydos .....1939 Harrison .....W & A G & Co
Barala .....2367 Butter.....M M & Co
Brazilian.....2438 Snowdon.....G Cotton & Co
Catalone.....2418 Gloves ..... W & A G & Co
Daylight ship .....3599 Anderson .....Standard Oil Co
Elgin .....2442 Potts ....
Geddington Court...2495 Gleghorn .....Liverpool.....
W & A G & Co
Islami.....2545 Goode ....N F....N F...Bo & P S N Co
Kosla .....360 McLarin.....11-3.....K N & Co
Kowie .....2836 Coates .....Arab S Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Pentakota.....2209 Stewart .....M M & Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend ... I G F Steamer
Putiala .....1929 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Green .....Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Tynesider.....737 Thomson .....Arab Steamers Co
Vadala .....2164 Lema .....M M & Co
Wotan .....2403 Lorensen...L'pool ..W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Banca	3794	Potter	Kob'o		P & O Co
B Toronto	3894	Pickering	Hull		J Finlay & Co
C&B Culna	3496	Farquharson	A'werp	7-5	M M & Co
D&E Barrister	3080	Smith	A'werp		K N & Co
F Newby Hall	2839	Parker	L'pool	10-5	K N & Co
H Landaura	2157	Cunningham	Genoa	N F	M M & Co
K Umsunbi	2138	Robertson	Middlesbro		W & A Graham & Co
L Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi		M M & Co
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	N F	Bo & P S N Co
N Dalemoor	2571	Bruha	Dunkirk	27-4	W & A G & Co
P Zambesi	2415	Ferguson			T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4031	Metchell		W & A G & Co
3	Austria	4971	Casalich	Trieste	30-4 A L S N Co
3	Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	23	L'pool ..26-4 K N & Co
5	Clan Grant	2504	Cowie		J Finlay & Co
7	Semiramis	2432	Bilaffer	Trieste	A L S N Co
9	Wildenfels	3535	Weitzmann	Hamburg	28-4 W & A G & Co
12&13	Egypt	4207	Summers	Londou	1-5 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	3-5 M. M. & Co.
15	Colombo Maru	2919	Kamoshita		N Y Kaisha H W P D
	Netravati	699	Fakeerh		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Barrister	Smith	M'tius, April 15
27	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, April 25
	H M S Espiegle	Regray	Muscat, April 22
	R I M S Lawrence	Harold	Bushire, April 17
28	Himalaya	Stuch	Port Said, &c

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Vadala	Lima	Rangoon
	Clan Gordon	Openshaw	Calicut
	Markgraf	Jantzan	Zanzibar &c.
	Umsinga	Cox	Amsterdam
	Kirkfield	Dermody	Karachi
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Canara	Wilson	Calcutta
28	Nurani	White	Calcutta &c.
	Cabota	Moglia	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Newby Hall, for Liverpool, & c.
" Barrister, for Antwerp & c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 29th April.

298. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday, the 5th Prox.—"D" Coy. Class firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.
299. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 4th May to 3rd November 1912 to the undermentioned N. C Officer and Cyclist:—
No 4995 Lce Corpl. N. George, "E" Coy.
No 5412 Cyclist W. George, "E" Coy.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th April.

136. Prizes—Members who have not yet received prizes due to them may obtain them at the Corps Head Quarters.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s. steamer "Jelunga" arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday, by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," were:—Lady Violet Crawley, Lady Helen Milford, and the Hon. Mr. R. Palmer.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 29th April, 1912.

THE PLIGHT OF ITALY.

THE mail papers bring ample details of the curious position which has been evolved in the Turco-Italian War. They also tell us that, in addition to the movement among the Powers for a joint representation to Turkey, of which we have learned by telegraph, Sir Edward Grey has apparently been making semi-private statements on his own account. He is supposed to have pointed out to Italy, and incidentally to other continental Powers, that in view of the special position of Great Britain as the controller of many millions of Mahomedan subjects, he finds it very difficult to go beyond limited lengths in bringing pressure to bear on Turkey to make peace. We rejoice that the Foreign Office has, at last, become conscious of the intense feeling aroused on this subject among Mahomedans in India, but are bound to say that we wish the discovery had been made a little earlier. Meanwhile, a discerning light has been thrown upon the exact extent of the operations of the Italians in Tripoli, which gives a very different impression from the glowing official narratives emanating from Rome. English sympathisers with the Turks are drifting back from Tripoli to London, among others Mr. G. F. Abbott, who was formerly on the staff of the Calcutta "Statesman." The burden of their testimony, which is now confirmed by correspondents who were with the Italians, is that the invading force has never advanced beyond the range of the guns of the Italian warships. Even the "Times" representative admits that a ride of half an hour on a donkey from the Government offices in the town of Tripoli, will bring the indiscreet observer under the fire of Turkish rifles. The Italians took the town and the adjacent oasis, they occupied various other ports, and then they sat down and waited, in the vain expectation that the Turks would give way. But the Turks have not given way. They have only a limited force in Tripoli, but it is well supplied with ammunition and provisions, and swarms of armed Arabs have gathered to its support. The war is only costing Turkey £30,000 a month, but overtaxed Italy is expending millions of francs daily. The desert air keeps the Turks and Arabs free from disease, but there is much sickness among the Italian troops penned in the towns. Turkey can continue a localized war for an indefinite period, and her latest declaration is that she intends to do so.

The Powers are evidently in a quandary. They want to stop the war, because they fear it may produce trouble in the Balkans, but they do not know how to set about the task. It is one thing to advise peace, when one of two combatants has been defeated. It is quite another thing to offer such counsel when neither combatant has won a decisive victory and both are ready to continue. The position is not even that of stalemate. The Turks have practically held their own, except in the towns. The Italian commanders made their initial mistake when they refrained from boldly advancing into the desert when they had their opponents on the run. They halted on the beach for months and thereby gave the Turks time to rally, and to summon clouds of Arabs to their aid. The Italians explain that they thought the Turks would make peace after their expulsion from the towns, but it is quite clear that they miscalculated the probable course of events. It is also clear that the Italian Army is not such an efficient fighting machine as we had been led to suppose. The officers are good, but the conscript rank and file are not doing well. We begin to understand more clearly the inner meaning of the battle of Adowa. Cavalry which can slide down precipices, Alpine guides who are impressive enough in the mountains, are alike of little avail in the desert. The real truth is that the Italians do not understand the special art of desert warfare. They had for years contemplated a descent upon Tripoli, but had never taken the trouble to study the character of military operations in desert lands. They are now hastily endeavouring to repair their omissions. News from Egypt states that a little Italian colonel of Bersaglieri recently arrived at Helouan, ostensibly to take the baths there, but really to accompany the British Army in Egypt on its manœuvres. This is quite in accordance with the principles of that great exponent of the art of war, Lord Haldane, who seems to think that the right way to fight can be "picked up" in a desultory manner after war has been declared. The artless studies of the colonel of Bersaglieri, who left the trenches of Tripoli for the hotel lounges of Helouan, will not save Italy from her difficulty. In Tripoli she is in a cleft stick, she has won the fringes of a barren colony, and still faces an undefeated enemy.

She has, however, one resource left to attack Turkey in Europe. Even then she may not succeed in bringing Turkey to her knees. She has forced the Dardanelles and may bombard Salonica or other defenceless towns, but if the Turks are disposed to be stubborn, she cannot compel them to make terms. Only an Italian Army operating in Turkey can hope to bring about that result, and the one thing the Turks profess to desire is to encounter Italian troops on the soil of European Turkey. Here then is a complication the end of which no man can foresee. The Italian offer of terms of peace relieves Turkey from the obligation of formally acknowledging the annexation of Tripoli. The Turks while not absolutely unwilling to discuss the possibility of settlement, insist that the revocation of the decree of annexation of a still unconquered province, must precede any negotiations. We hope, though with many misgivings, that some way may be found out of the deadlock. England has so many intimate ties with Italy, that it is distressing to be compelled to look askance at her present activities; while though we are bound to sympathise with the just resentment of Mahomedans, we cannot help remembering that if the Young Turks are not very favourably regarded in England just now, they have only themselves to thank for the prejudice against them. To ourselves, as onlookers at a distance, the whole question has a significance far larger than is implied by the rights or wrongs of either combatant. Italy declares that she seized Tripoli in obedience to her economic necessities. That dangerous doctrine has received the tacit benediction of the British Foreign Office. But what will Great Britain say when the doctrine is turned against herself, as some day it may be? Let us give a concrete example. In the Northern Territory of Australia, there lie thousands of square miles of rich, cultivable land, absolutely tropical, within fifteen degrees of the Equator, and entirely unsuited for population by a white race. After seventy-five years of occupation, that territory, which might support a hundred million Asiatics, is held by less than a thousand white men. By all the laws of economic necessity, the north of Australia should go to China and Japan. The Commonwealth has until now done nothing to develop it, and unless Indians are brought in it never will. The Far East is arming, and China is aroused. What can the Foreign Office say if some day the yellow races turn the Italian doctrine of economic necessity against Great Britain, and try to seize Northern Australia? Whatever may be the outcome of the war, or the dictates of political friendships, the doctrine on which the Italians have based their claims to Tripoli should have received no recognition in England.

HISTORIAN OF OUR OWN TIMES. THE late Mr. Justice McCarthy won distinction in many fields during his long life of eighty-one, and was a noted journalist, politician, novelist, biographer and historian; but it will probably be in the last capacity that he will be remembered, by posterity, as he certainly was widely known to his generation. His "History of Our Own Times" published in 1878, suddenly brought him into prominence as a historical writer and achieved a fame which has gone on increasing ever since. He has been identified in the public mind for a full generation as the historian of our own times "par excellence," and though he has been the historian of other times too, the public has always thought of him as the brilliant narrator their own days. There was something catching in the title of the book, too, though it was not his own, but borrowed from Burnet who called his spicy chronicle a 'History of My Own Time,' and the poet Campbell had used it for his historical work published in the first years of the Victorian reign. The work was a great hit and became popular immediately on publication. Yet it is a curious fact that a great firm of London publishers declined Mr. McCarthy's manuscript or the early part of it, after actually entering upon an arrangement with him to publish it. The idea of the work giving the history of the reign of Victoria also originated with the firm who asked the advice, as to a likely man to undertake its composition, of the late Sir John Robinson, the well-known manager of the *Daily News*. The latter recommended Mr. McCarthy who was known to him by his literary work for that paper, though not known to the outside world at that period, and who undertook the work and accomplished if in spite of the disappointment with the publishers at an early stage. Messrs. Chatto and Windus who had already published his novels, were offered the history which they took up with alacrity, and it proved a very profitable undertaking for them. The author never ceased to be grateful to Robinson "but for whose friendly assurances that I could accomplish such a work I might never have made up my mind to go on with it." It was a capital blunder, no doubt, on the part of the publishers, to have declined such a book, but such blunders are by no means uncommon even with shrewd businesslike publishers, Drummond's famous "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," a book which has sold by the thousand ever since it was published, which had great difficulty in finding a publisher when it was in manuscript and was the most notorious instance in these latter days.

The publishers who declined McCarthy's execution of their idea of a historical record of the Victorian Reign, at last found many years later a historian more to their liking in Mr. Herbert Paul, whose history of modern England since the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, possesses many of the qualities of McCarthy's work, by which in fact it was suggested. In this respect of suggesting similar works by other writers, the historian of our own times has been singularly happy. Before his work appeared, authors fought shy of the task of writing contemporary history as too delicate and hazardous when they had to sit in judgment on the men and events of their own time. Mr. Molesworth's was well nigh the only work which dealt with the reign of Victoria, when McCarthy undertook his history. But the great success which he achieved stimulated other writers, some of them very able men, to tackle the same period. Mr. Herbert Paul's brilliant five volumes, the late Mr. Spencer Walpole's four solid volumes of a different calibre, the couple of Mr. Frank Bright's very useful and serviceable volumes, all owe directly or indirectly their publication to the success of Mr. McCarthy's book, whose sale was not in the least affected by those friendly rivals. The success induced Mr. McCarthy himself to continue the original four volumes and completes them in three more. The entire work in seven large volumes completes the narration of the whole reign of Queen Victoria from its commencement in 1837 to its close in 1901. In the last two of these, he deals with only a period of three years and a half which marked the close of the great reign, and the men and events of this very short period are treated in greater detail than those of the earlier parts. So far it must be said there is want of proportion and the work suffers from it; but the Boer War which is the one great event of the close of the reign required to be dealt with unusually and on a large scale. History in the high sense as an impartial and comprehensive account of that great epoch, Mr. McCarthy's work is not, and it must be said in all fairness, does not aim or claim to be. It is frankly partial, for it is deliberately written from the liberal and radical point of view. He does, it may be, more than justice to his side. But then it certainly does not do injustice to the other side, whose actions are throughout partly interpreted and whose leaders are never maligned. He is very liberal in his views and tries to state fairly opinions with which he makes in secret that he disagrees. And above all he has the gift of style which makes his volumes as entertaining as any professed works of fiction of his own or others. That is the one great cause of the immense success his work has achieved.

PHASES OF DISESTABLISHMENT. A FEW months ago the Home press dealt at some length with the question of the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, and a well-known Edinburgh professor came into the arena with the definite statement that if such a measure were proposed, Scotland would provide an overwhelming majority in its favour. The question was first raised at the time, so far as we can recall, in connection with the Welsh proposals, and the Edinburgh declaration came as a reply to what was really a Unionist challenge. Are we now to have a chance of testing the consistency of Scottish Liberals? We suggest this question because just before Easter the scheme proposed for the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church was issued. The document is one of extraordinary interest, and raises many points with which we cannot deal here. One of the more interesting is the declaration made on behalf of the Church of Scotland is that it will enter into no scheme involving the diversion of any portion of its endowments to secular purposes. Any scheme of union must involve an application for Parliamentary sanction, and while we do not imagine that either a Liberal or Unionist Government would care to make a party matter of it, we cannot see how a discussion of the whole question of establishment can be avoided. On the point of endowments, particularly ancient endowments, the Church of Scotland stands firm that the "details of the manner in which the ancient endowments are to be dealt with under the new conditions must be entrusted to a strong and sympathetic Parliamentary Commission." The matter promises to furnish us, sometime, with a pretty problem, and it will be interesting to see whether those who believe in the morality of disendowment in Wales, will extend their belief to the Church of the northern kingdom.

THE LENA TRAGEDY. THE Russian authorities did not apparently calculate with any nicety what the effect of their severity on the Lena Goldfields would be. From the brief telegraphic summaries published it is very difficult to say what provocation the soldiery received to justify the shooting of 107 and wounding 294 others. True, the Minister of the Interior has defended the action of the troops in the Duma, but even assuming the figures he gave are correct, there is the almost remarkable fact that four volleys from 110 soldiers accounted for 401 persons, this number being the total, officially given, of the victims. Meanwhile, Reuter tells us that a grave dislocation is threatened in the Russian iron workers' industries, the men striking to show sympathy with the Lena strikers. It is a profound pity that officials in Russia, or in any other country for the matter of that, should by ill-considered action do anything to rouse the passion of the working classes, and any statement that these classes are best kept in order by severely repressive measures—a statement invariably made in Russia when trouble occurs—will not be accepted by reasonably thinking people as a sufficient cause for their adoption.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mooltan" arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 25th instant.

ONE more sepoy has been discharged in the Amballa riot case, reducing the number of the accused to five.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

HOME RULE AGAIN.

Prospects of the New Bill.

[BY "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

THIS has been a dull week. It is a week which has included Bank Holiday, an enormous demonstration in Ulster, and the introduction of Home Rule for the third time; and yet it has been dull. Bank Holiday was cloudy, and marked by the fierce north-easterly winds, which have troubled us all the week until to-day. The Ulster demonstration was too far off to be regarded as very moving on this side of the Irish Sea. The Home Rule Bill is at the moment contemplated almost languidly by a people still weary of the strain of the coal strike. It arouses no enthusiasm, even among its supporters. The strange thing is that so far it has not elicited half the amount of opposition it will require.

When I recall the fervid excitement of the 1885 and 1886 elections, it seems difficult to believe that to-day we are engaged in another struggle about Home Rule. Those were days when England seemed aroused to its very core. There was no village in the land, which did not throb responsively to the fight against Mr. Gladstone's Bill. Among many memories, I recall a scene at a provincial railway station one morning in 1886. A great crowd awaited the arrival of the London morning papers, containing reports of the previous night's historic debate in the House of Commons. When the train came in, and the parcels were unpacked, men literally fought each other in their eagerness to procure copies. One reason for the intense emotion of those days was that the dramatic abandonment of Mr. Gladstone by many of his old colleagues had stirred the country as no mere arguments could have done. The 1893 Bill was more calmly regarded. Men were tired of the Irish question, and they knew that the Bill was foredoomed to rejection at the hands of the Lords. But even in 1893, there was far more stir than is visible to-day.

You will not find the present national placidity reflected in our Press. If you read this week's English newspapers, you will fancy that the whole country is in a seething state about Home Rule; but our Press has ceased to give an accurate reflection of national feeling. It works up wonderful storms of ink and paper, which have no real existence. Last night's evening journals conveyed the impression that the House of Commons was packed as it had never been packed before. A friend who was there assures me that members never had any difficulty in obtaining seats.

What are the reasons of England's comparative indifference to Mr. Asquith's new Bill? I think there are three principal reasons. The first and greatest is that England takes less interest in Parliament, which has somehow got out of touch with the nation. There is a growing feeling that representative government on the English model is becoming less efficient. The second reason is that few people believe that either Mr. Asquith or the Liberal party are nowadays sincere about Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone believed in it, but his political heirs do not, and never did. They are in a minority in England to-day, and have been forced to bring in Home Rule, in order to retain office with the aid of Irish votes. The third reason is that everybody knows that the Lords will hang up the Bill for two years. Long before the two years are over, Mr. Asquith will be on the judicial bench, and the remnant of his followers in Opposition.

OPINION ON THE BILL.

Nevertheless, public opinion will have to be roused about Home Rule, and there are signs that the Unionists will not fail in their duty. Last night in the House, it might have been thought that the Unionist members were already victorious. All accounts agree that they were far more jubilant than the Ministerial phalanx. Mr. Asquith was for the most part cold and precise, and never once really roused the House. When the Radicals thronged the lobbies afterwards, they agreed perfunctorily that the Bill "would do," but they were not jubilant about it. They did not like the nominated Senate, and small wonder. A party which has just been doing its best to wreck the House of Lords has to swallow many convictions before it can support a measure which practically repudiates the elective principle for an Upper House. Mr. Redmond was impressively beneficent, and professed to believe that the Bill would amply satisfy Irish aspirations. His satisfaction is generally mistrusted by Unionists. They recall Mr. Dillon's exclamation at Bermondsey in 1910. He said, in a moment of indiscreet candour, "Give us the half measure, and we will soon have the whole."

Mr. Asquith was far less lucid than usual in his exposition of the financial aspects of the Bill. No one quite knows to-day how much England will have to pay to keep the Irish Parliament going for the first few years, but it is clear that the contribution will be heavy. Lord Macdonell told an interviewer last night, that it served England right, because she had overtaxed Ireland in the past. "Antonio" is not much loved in England to-day, any more than he was love in the old North-West Provinces. The thing which sticks most in the gizzard of Englishmen is that 42 Irish members are to be retained at Westminster. The plea advanced in defence of the proposal is that Ireland must after a due interval make a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, and that Irishmen must therefore have a voice in Imperial expenditure. It is further argued by Mr. Asquith that Home Rule for Scotland and for Wales must follow the present measure, and that when the principle of devolution is completely established, representatives from the sister States must sit at Westminster to dispose of Imperial questions. The reply of the Unionists is that Scotch and Welsh Home Rule will probably have to wait until the Greek Kalends, that the Irish members are being retained at Westminster to help the dwindling Radical party, and that until Ireland is making a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, the Irish members should be excluded from the English Parliament altogether. The Unionists add that if the Irish members are excluded, until Ireland makes an Imperial contribution, they will never return.

Sir Edward Carson, who was the first spokesman for the Opposition, tore the Bill to shreds. Tall, pale, and passionate, he has become the Ulster counterpart of Parnell, with much of Parnell's later ill-health visible in his sunken cheeks. He drove home in a few telling sentences the real meaning of the Bill. He declared that it did not mean a first instalment of Federalism, but was really a first instalment of that movement which had for its watchword "Ireland a nation." Mr. Redmond afterwards unconsciously endorsed his view. "We stand where Parnell stood," he said. We all know where Parnell stood.

THE ATTITUDE OF ULSTER.

Ireland will never be an united nation. If proof were needed, it is found in the vast assemblage, which greeted Mr. Bonar Law at Belfast this week. This was no trivial emulation of the corybantics at Calcutta a few years ago. It was a huge, orderly, dignified demonstration of all that is representative in the richest and most prosperous province in Ireland. The Unionist leader was for once in his element. An Ulsterman by descent himself, he knew how to get at the hearts of his compatriots. Ulster will never bow the knee to Dublin. It will admittedly be in a hopeless minority in the Dublin Parliament, and can never expect a share of power. All observers unite in declaring that there was a quiet determination about the Ulster gathering, which bodes ill for the peace of Ireland, if ever the Bill becomes operative. The cry that "Ulster will fight" is no idle threat. Of that I am assured. One can only hope that she will never have any need to do so.

The curious thing about the Home Rule movement in Ireland is that it has ceased to have the support of the Church of Rome. The priesthood are now against it, not openly, but in secret. I am assured by Irishmen, who know their country infinitely better than I can claim to do, that there is no doubt about the change among the priests. The reason ascribed is that they foresee in the rise of a Dublin Parliament, the decline of their own power. The alliance between Rome and the Irish agitators was always a little unreal. The Vatican now perceives that it was based upon erroneous calculations. The priesthood, however, will not openly condemn the Home Rule movement. They will rather take the line that the Bill is unworkable (in which they will be right), and that it does not give enough (in which few Englishmen will agree with them). A good many Irish members are believed to feel regrets that under the new dispensation the doors of Westminster may be closed to them. They are, by no means, cheered by the thought that they may have to change the easy remoteness of London for constant and intimate association with their own constituents. They, too, would rather continue to fight for an unattainable object, than surrender their comfortable existence in "the best club in the world."

The paradox of the whole situation is that Ireland is far more prosperous and contented now than it has been for many decades. The Home Rule agitation has been steadily weakening, and has been kept alive by the "gombeen" men and by American dollars. The new Bill is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. It does not give the Home Rulers what they want, yet it begins the disruption of the United Kingdom an order to keep in office in England a party, which has the majority of England against it. It allows the Irish to tax themselves, which they are loth to do, but it does not allow them a free hand in the matter of customs duties, which they yearningly desire. It makes England responsible for the payment of Irish old age pensions and national insurance, but it places the splendid Royal Irish Constabulary under the control of politicians with revolutionary tendencies, within six years. The Bill may pass the Commons, but it will not pass the Lords except by the operation of the Parliament Act. It is unlikely that it will ever become operative, while if it does it will at once produce civil war. It has never stood the test of a general election, and when the election comes it will assuredly be swept into oblivion.

As I write, the *Pall Mall Gazette* arrives with the declaration that England's tribute to Ireland will amount to £6,000,000 annually, with another million in prospect. This sum includes £4,000,000, which represents Ireland's share of Imperial expenditure and of the National Debt Sinking Fund, if she bore her rightful burdens. Mr. Garvin says that the essence of the Bill is that England is to pay Ireland several millions a year and leave her to misgovern herself. The measure, he declares, carries its doom upon its face.

AFTER THE STRIKE.

The reluctance of the miners in many districts to return to work is not due, as I explained last week, to any hostility against Parliament or the public. It is due solely to their chagrin at being deluded by their leaders. The mutiny is over now, and within a few days every mine will be working once more; but there will be some awkward quarrels in the Miners' Federation before the present ill-feeling dies down. Moreover, I doubt whether we are at the end of our troubles in the coal world. The working of the district boards is sure to cause much friction. The present settlement is by no means final.

Meanwhile, the Continental press rightly praises the orderly behaviour of the miners. The Paris papers say that so vast and prolonged a strike could never have been conducted in France without grave bloodshed. There have been one or two disturbances in Lancashire and elsewhere this week, and the military have been called in to preserve the peace; but these demonstrations are comparatively unimportant. What is far more remarkable has been the patience and endurance of the English people, while experiencing constant inconvenience. It was the nation, and not Parliament, which broke the strike, and it accomplished its end by quietly going about its business without grumbling about occasional delays. There was a calm stubbornness at the back of the attitude of the general public, which has made a deep impression upon the ranks of organized labour. The miners' leaders told the men that the nation would be on its knees to them in three days, but after a month had passed the public were undismayed and the miners were penniless.

HOW ENGLAND PAYS.

The retirement of Sir Starr Jameson from South African politics is regarded here with genuine regret. The quiet modesty of "Dr. Jim" makes him very popular among Englishmen, who gladly forget the Raid, while remembering his later services in the cause of South African unity. There is at the moment, however, rather an uncomfortable feeling that the Union Parliament is not pressing forward its Defence Bill with quite as much ardour as might be desired. The cause is alleged to be financial. So long as the new defence scheme is not in working order, the British Army in South Africa will have to remain there; and for that Army, England has to pay. Thus South Africa is at present getting protection for nothing, while we in this country groan under an income-tax still at war rates.

(Continued on page 7.)

RUSSIA AND THE POWERS.

EXPOSITION OF FOREIGN POLICY.

Striking Maiden Speech by Foreign Minister.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 27.

In the Duma, M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, delivered his maiden speech. He said that the basis of Russian policy continued to be the French Alliance, which assured the peace of the world. The understanding with Britain had borne the best fruit. Russia also held fast to her traditional friendship with Germany. M. Sazonoff welcomed Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin, as he welcomed every effort to improve Anglo-German relations. He laid stress on the friendly relations between Russia and Italy.

Russia, he said, did not see any danger of a general conflict in the Near East in the Italian conduct of the Turco-Italian war. The bombardment of the Dardanelles was not accompanied by acts, showing that Italy had departed from her idea of restricting the operations, and so did not affect the interests of neutrals. The closure of the Dardanelles had materially affected Russian commercial interests, and Russia had remonstrated at Constantinople.

Turning to Austria, M. Sazonoff said that notwithstanding the strain to which Austro-Russian relations had been put, both Governments had succeeded in furthering the interests of peace by laying down guiding principles to be observed in the event of their interests clashing.

M. Sazonoff did not anticipate any immediate result from the attempts to mediate in the Turco-Italian War. He regretted that the Cretans were attempting to bring about a union with Greece by revolutionary methods. The Powers had determined, if necessary, to take stronger measures.

The situation in Persia, thanks to the agreement concluded with Britain, should not cause any extraordinary complications. The unsatisfactory relations between Russia and Persia were due to the irreconcilability of the Democratic Nationalists towards Russia. He assumed that the present Persian Cabinet with Anglo-Russian support, would succeed in pacifying the country. The question of a Turkish occupation of Persian territory could be decided at the Hague, if the Frontier Commission at Constantinople did not agree.

In conclusion, M. Sazonoff said there was no danger to peace in the near future.

P. AND O. PROSPERITY.

Another Sensational Rise in Deferred Shares.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

P. and O. deferred shares experienced another sensational rise to-day, going up 25 points to 405, on revived rumours of the entire reorganisation of the Eastern shipping trade.

[P. & O. shares suddenly began to go up in December last, when they jumped from £210 per £100 share to £260. About five weeks ago, they made a bigger jump by £90 to £350. They then went back temporarily to £330, and returned again about a week ago to £381. As Reuter tells us they have now gone up to £405. The dividend which the P. and O. Co. has lately paid is £13 per £100 share per annum; thus stock purchased at £405 will give a return of about 3 per cent. As shipping stock can never be regarded as gilt-edged security, this seems to indicate that the shares are not being purchased with the mere idea of investment. An alternative view is that shares are being bought by a financier or group of financiers with the object of assuming control. Regarding the recent predictions of Home newspapers, a point, which may be worth remembering, is that the Chairman of the Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland, is well advanced in years, and it is hardly likely that at his age he would be inclined to undertake the stress of work and anxiety, which would be involved in the purchase of one or two large lines of steamships.]

THE "DELHI."

All Gold and Silver Cheaply Salved.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The *Times* states that all the gold and silver has been salved from the "Delhi," except one bar of silver. The total cost of the salvage will be less than 6 per cent. Only a few items of general cargo, including some ivory, could be landed and taken on mules to Tangier.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Situation Still Regarded as Obscure.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Reuter learns that the representatives of the "Six-Power" group will meet next month, probably in London. Meanwhile, it is improbable that anything regarding the details of the Chinese loan will be arranged.

RAILWAYMEN'S SOCIETIES.

Scheme for General Fusion.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The General Railway Workers' Union, has voted by 15,986 to 110, in favour of the fusion of the railway unions. It is understood that the Signalmen and Pointsmen's Society is in favour of the scheme.

RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Rajah of Sarawak leaves for Marseilles to-day *en route* for Sarawak.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Germany's thirteenth Dreadnought, "Koenig Albert" was to-day launched at Danzig.

COCOA LABOUR.

LISBON, APRIL 27.

The Minister for the Colonies has introduced bills regulating the conditions of labour of the Angola natives in Sao Thome and Principe.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE "OLYMPIC" DESERTERS.

Bodies of Well-known Victims Recovered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Fifty-three men, arrested for refusing to sail on the "Olympic," were this afternoon charged under the Merchant Shipping Act with unlawfully disobeying the commands of the captain.

The fifth officer, in his evidence, declared that all the boats were perfectly sound with one exception. The men also objected that the new firemen engaged did not know anything of the work.

They were remanded until Tuesday, bail being allowed.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 27.

On the resumption of the enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster, Senator Smith referred to British criticisms of his method of conducting the enquiry. He said the officers of the "Titanic" had assured him that they had no grounds for complaint. The Committee had ample powers, and was endeavouring to get at the truth, which the British people wanted. He was confident that adequate legislation by the Senate would follow the enquiry.

Further evidence was then taken.

Evans, one of the seamen, said that the women and children, in many instances, were thrown into the life-boats, as they were afraid to jump.

A lamp-trimmer deposed that there were no lights on the boats.

Another seaman, named Hemming, said he was asleep at the time of the collision, and that he was awakened by the boatswain, who shouted "Turn out, you fellows. You haven't half-an-hour to live. Keep it to yourselves!"

Other seamen testified that they were not warned of the danger, and that many of them were "skylarking" after the accident had occurred.

Mr. Franklin, re-examined, said he did not doubt that the investigation would result in legislation affecting the number and status of wireless operators on ships.

Sensational evidence was given by the donkey-engineman, named Gill, from the liner "California."

Gill prefaced his declarations by saying that he desired to prevent any captain, who had neglected to aid a vessel in distress, from hushing his conduct up. He alleged that several members of the crew were afraid of losing their jobs, and that they refused to testify on that account,

Gill said that he saw the "Titanic" as plainly as possible going at full speed at 11.56 in the evening, when the "California's" engines were stopped, owing to drifting ice. Ten minutes later, he saw a rocket ten miles distant; then another. He did not notify the bridge, because it was not his business to do so. He turned in and was awakened at 6·40 next morning, when the "California" was going at full speed to assist the "Titanic." He said he heard one officer tell another that the captain had been notified of the sending up of rockets. The entire crew had talked about the disregard of the rockets.

Distress Signals.

Captain Lord of the "California" denied Gill's allegations. He said that at 10-15 in the evening he notified the "Titanic" of the presence of ice. The "Titanic" was then 19 1-2 miles distant. He received a reply "Shut up. Keep out." He said there was no further communication with the "Titanic," and declared that he did not receive the distress call till six in the morning, when he got it from the "Virginian." He did not see either the "Titanic", or her signals on Sunday evening.

Captain Lord said he took precautions and doubled the watch, owing to reports, received from other steamers two or three days previously, of the presence of ice. His wireless operator was not on duty on Sunday night. After he had sent a message with regard to the ice he came on to the bridge at 1-30 a.m. An officer told him that he thought he had seen a light; but it had been a peculiar night and they had mistaken the stars for lights. Then a ship came up and lay to five miles from the "California," remaining there all night, but he heard nothing from her. He was convinced that she was not the "Titanic." About one o'clock in the morning, he told the operator to "recall" a ship, which had sent up several rockets, but had not answered wireless calls. The rockets she was sending up were white rockets, but not "distress" rockets.

He had a faint recollection of the cabin-boy at four o'clock saying something about the ship still standing by. Soon afterwards she steamed away.

Evans, the wireless operator on the "California," said he advised the "Titanic" of the ice surrounding the "California", and received a reply "Shut up. You have jammed me. I am working with Cape Race." He went to bed and was awakened at 3.40 a.m. by the chief officer, who said he had seen rockets. The witness sent a call to the "Frankfurt," which answered by informing him of the loss of the "Titanic."

Evans added that the crew were talking about the sighting of rockets, and that Gill expected to get a hundred pounds from some newspaper for the rocket story, when he landed.

One of the "Titanic's" seamen, named Buley, deposed that another steamer visited them, when the "Titanic" sank. Her lights kept the life-boats together. The idea that she was coming to their assistance kept the passengers, who had been left on the "Titanic," quiet.

The enquiry was adjourned.

The British Court.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The British enquiry into the loss of the "Titanic" will open on May 2nd. The assessors will be Rear-Admiral Gough-Calthorpe, Captain Clarke, Board of Trade Inspector; Commander Lyon, Assessor of the Admiralty Court; and Professor Biles.

[Rear Admiral the Hon. Somerset Arthur Gough-Calthorpe, C. V. O., A. D. C., is in his 48th year, having been born on December 23, 1864, and has had a very interesting career in the Navy. Entering the service as Cadet on January 15, 1878, he was promoted Sub-Lieutenant on March 19, 1884; Lieutenant, March 19, 1886; Commander, January 1, 1896, and Captain, January 1, 1902. As torpedo-lieutenant of the flagship "St. George," he served in the Naval Brigade landed under the command of Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford to take part in the expedition against King Koko of Nimbi, the chief town of Brass, on the river Niger in February, 1895, and later in the same year served with a brigade landed at Mombasa for the punishment of Mburuk, a rebellious Arab chief. He was mentioned in despatches on both occasions, and received the general Africa medal with Brass River 1895 clasp, and "M'Weli 1895" engraved on the rim. He was Naval Attache in St. Petersburg during the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5, and was made an M. V. O. on September 25, 1906. Captain Gough-Calthorpe commanded the cruiser "Roxburgh," which, in 1906, escorted the "Victoria and Albert" when Queen Alexandra made a cruise in Northern waters. On July 20th he was appointed A D. C. to the King, and shortly afterwards was promoted to a commandership of the Victorian Order. He was married in 1900 to Effie, daughter of the late the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir of Craigdarroch, Victoria, B. C.

Professor John Harvard Biles, is our most brilliant naval architect. He is 58, is presently professor of Naval Architecture at Glasgow University, and Consulting Naval Architect to the India Office and also holds several minor appointments. He has published many books notably "The Marine Steam Turbine, and "Design and Construction of Ships."]

Recovery of Bodies.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26.

The steamer "Mackey-Bennett" has found the bodies of Colonel Astor, Mr. Straus and Mr. Hays.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The total funds for the relief of the "Titanic" sufferers now amount to £280,000.

The Canadian Government has cabled two thousand dollars to the Mansion House Fund.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28.

Senator Smith, Chairman of the Senate Committee, which is holding the enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster, in an interview said that he thought that the immediate result of the enquiry would be stringent American legislation regarding wireless telegraphy in connection with ships.

The evidence yesterday concerned the so-called phantom ship, whose lights were seen by the survivors.

The chief witness was Captain Moore, of the Canadian Pacific steamer, "Mount Temple," whose evidence refuted allegations in the press that the "Californian" and "Mount Temple" were negligent in assisting the "Titanic." Captain Moore mentioned that he passed an unknown schooner and a tramp steamer, which must have been near the "Titanic" when she sank. He read a long list of messages which he had intercepted from the "Titanic," and said he made for her at full speed, awakening all the firemen and serving out extra rum to spur them to action. When the day broke, he found a great icefield, including from 40 to 50 bergs some hundreds of feet high. He was compelled to hoist men to mastheads to seek a lane. A tramp close by tried to call her, but apparently had no wireless installation.

Captain Moore said he had no doubt that the "Titanic" had not fixed her position properly. She must have been eight miles further east than the spot she reported.

A steward, named Cunningham, described calling Mr. W. T. Stead, who asked him to shew how to put on a lifebelt, Cunningham put the lufebelt on Mr. Stead, whom, he did not see again.

Mr. Franklin, of the White Star Company, was recalled, and asked by Senator Smith if, after it had learned of the loss of the "Titanic", the White Star Company reinsured her. Mr. Franklin gave an emphatic denial, pointing out that all insurance was handled in New York not London, thus silencing the suspicions hinted at in the sensational American journals.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Branch of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union have recommended the members sailing from Liverpool to insist upon the right of inspection of lifeboats by representatives of the Union, and to demand that wages be increased to four pounds ten shillings a month for seamen and to five pounds for firemen,

LATE MR. W. T. STEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 27.

A meeting of Indian journalists of Lahore was held this afternoon, to express regret at the tragic death of Mr. William Stead. A resolution deploring the extremely painful circumstances of his death was passed. The resolution stated that in the death of Mr. Stead the world had lost the greatest journalist of modern times, a hero and philanthropist, and India's staunch and steadfast friend and defender.

BOXING.

Another Defeat for "Matt" Wells.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

In a ten rounds boxing match, Macfarland easily defeated "Matt" Wells on points.

ENGLISH RACING.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The latest Derby betting is as follows:—

2 to 1 against White Star.

4 to 1 against Lomond.

Evens on White Star and Lomond coupled.

In the Two Thousand Guineas betting, Jingling Geordie is quoted at 7 to 1 against.

SIR WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

Invited to Resume Former Appointment.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Mr. Asquith has invited Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson to rejoin the Committee of Imperial Defence.

[Sir William Nicholson had temporarily lost his seat on the Committee by his retirement from the post of Chief of the General Staff, in which he is succeeded by Gen. Sir John French.]

FRENCH MOTOR BANDITS.

Deadly Resistance to the Police.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

The police, last night, surrounded an isolated house at Choisy-le-roi, six miles outside Paris, where the motor-car bandits have taken refuge. The latter kept up a steady fire on the police, who are summoning engineers to dynamite the house.

QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS.

BRISBANE, APRIL 27.

The Queensland elections have so far resulted in the return of forty-three Liberals and twenty-nine Labourites.

All the Ministers have been returned with big majorities. The Liberals have captured Charters Towers, Mount Morgan and Gympie.

[It may be noted that speaking at Brisbane on March 29th, the Premier emphasised the point that there were a large number of Labour members concerned in the recent strikes at Brisbane, and he appealed to the people for a strong Liberal majority to save Queensland from Syndicalism.]

LORD LAMINGTON.

Reports the Robbery to be Trifling.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, APRIL 27.

Lord Lamington has arrived at Ispahan. He requests Reuter to contradict any exaggerated reports that may have reached London, concerning a trifling robbery in his camp at Alar Khorshid. He leaves for Teheran on the 30th instant.

Trouble has been brewing for some time between the Bakhtiaris and the Sheikh of Mohammerah. The former have now seized Shushtar, against the Sheikh's wishes.

The Persian Press.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Persian Minister in London presided at a lecture on "the Literature of Persia" by Professor Browne, at University College. Professor Browne said that one of the most remarkable things in Persia was the sudden appearance of an admirable Press. The style and tone of these papers were excellent.

THE DARDANELLES.

How Chartering Business Suffers.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The chartering business, in consequence of the closing of the Dardanelles, continues to be disorganised. A number of vessels *en route* for the Black Sea to load grain have been diverted elsewhere. Indian rates, in particular, are higher in consequence.

FERMENT IN MOROCCO.

France and Spain Reinforcing Troops.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Both France and Spain are largely reinforcing their troops in Morocco, where there is undoubtedly a serious ferment, as exemplified in the rising at Fez, disaffection among the foreign-drilled Moorish troops and a marked revival of activity among the Riffians.

PARIS, APRIL 27.

General Lyautey has been appointed Resident-General in Morocco.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT.

Unedifying Recriminations Returned.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Speaking at Worcester, Massachusetts, Mr. Roosevelt vehemently replied to President Taft's denunciation of him declaring that President Taft had not merely in thought, word and deed been disloyal to their past friendship, but had been disloyal to every canon of ordinary decency and fair dealing. President Taft had yielded to the "bosses," and convicted himself of insincerity when he signed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 26.

In the elections in Missouri to the Republican Convention, Mr. Roosevelt's delegates carried the day.

CHAOS IN MEXICO.

American Traders Leaving the Country.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Owing to the insecurity of lives and property arising from the chaotic conditions now prevailing in Mexico, Americans are fleeing from the interior to the ports.

In response to urgent appeals, the Washington Government has sent a transport down the west coast to pick up refugees.

LATE JUSTIN McCARTHY.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The funeral of the late Mr. Justin McCarthy took place to-day. There was a beautiful display of flowers. The large assemblage included many of the deceased's political and literary friends, Mr. Redmond and other prominent Nationalists.

DUTCH PRINCE-CONSORT.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands to-day lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards sailed for Holland.

SEA BORNE TRADE.

Official Yearly Report Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Accounts of the sea borne trade of India for the past official year, show total imports of 197 crores, against 173 in 1910-11, and 160 in 1909-10, the total exports were 238 crores against 217 in 1910-11, and 194 in 1909-10. For the month of March alone, the imports showed a fourteen per cent. decrease compared with the previous year, this being mainly in piece-goods and yarns while the exports showed an eight per cent. increase largely due to the increase in rice and grain, cotton yarn and jute.

It is interesting to note that the March imports of silver amounted to thirty-seven lakhs, against nine lakhs in 1911, and twenty-one in 1910.

FIGHTING IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Wiring from Pharijung, the special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* says:—The Tibetans were all yesterday handing over the magazine rifles surrendered by the Chinese Garrisons at Pharijung and Chumba Valley to the Tserrung, who is said to have been deputed to receive them by His Holiness. The rifles will be sent to the scene of the fighting. The correspondent says that with the exception of Lhassa and its environs, the Tibetans have carried out the disarmament of the Chinese elsewhere up to the hilt.

TROUBLE IN LACCADIVES.

Islanders Truly Loyal but Insubordinate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Mr. C. A. Innes, I. C. S,, Collector of Malabar, who has been to Minicoy Island with a small force to conduct an enquiry into the causes that led to the recent unrest there, returned here last evening on board the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge." The islanders, whose conduct towards Mr. W. A. Doig, I. C. S., the Island Inspecting Officer, when the latter visited the island recently was questionable, were found this time by Mr. Innes to have been animated by the purest and truest spirit of genuine loyalty, so that the idea of stationing a punitive force there had to be given up.

But they as a body were entirely opposed to the reinstatement of the ex-Amin to administer their island. As Mr. Innes was convinced that this popular opposition was not of a purely personal character, but was based on solid grounds from an administrative point of view, he has placed the Amin under suspension until further orders, permitting the new Amin appointed by Mr. Doig to continue in his place.

Mr. Doig had imposed fines on twenty-five persons for insubordination and as the delinquents strongly refused to pay Mr. Innes threatened them with severe punishment should they persist in their determination upon which they paid their fines.

Gumas, the Amin's clerk, who was under suspension, has been reinstated by the Collector.

The enquiry conducted by Mr. Innes has restored complete peace and order in the island.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

Karachi to be a Port of Embarkation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

In order to promote the convenience of pilgrims and to relieve the present congestion of the pilgrim traffic in Bombay, the Governor-General-in-Council has decided that for the ensuing pilgrimage, and until further orders, the port of Karachi shall be open, in addition to the port of Bombay, to the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz. The usual precautionary notifications are published in the *Gazette of India*.

[A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" was informed in an authoritative quarter that of necessity the opening of Karachi, as a port of departure for Haj pilgrims, would entail a change in the arrangement of the Shipping Companies who cater for them. The change for a time will undoubtedly affect the pilgrims as the arrangements in Bombay as regards housing in Musaffarkhanas and the Government control of the pilgrim traffic are completely organised as they are not in Karachi. Ships sailing from Bombay usually carry about 700 pilgrims, but if the trade were divided between the two ports, half the number might proceed to each, and in that case they would have to wait for another contingent to come down and make up the complement before the voyage could be made. Certainly a boat could call at Karachi after having left Bombay without a full complement, but this would entail the Bombay contingent being re-disinfected which means considerable extra expense.]

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Dates Fixed for Birthday Festivities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 27.

The birthday of the Maharaja of Mysore will occur on May 26th this year when a series of five durbars will be held from that date onwards. The second annual session of the Economic Conference will also be held. During that period, all Deputy Commissioners and heads of departments will attend at the capital. The Maharaja will return from Ootacamund on May 16. The birthday festivities, races, polo, etc., for His Highness' European guests are fixed for June 25th and the following days.

DEATH OF COL. DOBBS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, APRIL 27.

The death is announced of Col. Alexander Fairlie Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps (retired), at the age of 73, this morning at his residence, "Fernwood," from enteric. The deceased was for many years Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad. He was a trustee of All Saints' Church. He took great interest in all public affairs and was very popular with all classes. He leaves behind him a widow, two sons and three daughters beside a large circle of friends to bemoan his loss. All social junctions have been postponed as a mark of respect.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANIKGUNJ, APRIL 27.

After a protracted trial, lasting over five months, the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Manikgunj, to-day, delivered judgment in the case in which Mahomed Shamsuzova, a Police Sub-Inspector, attached to the Manikgunj Thana, stood charged with extortion. There were three charges against him. The Magistrate convicted him on all three counts and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, in each count the sentences to run concurrently.

THE SILVER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

A quieter tone prevailed in the silver market to-day and the excitement which has prevailed since Wednesday subsided. The extra business done during the last few days has been purely a speculative move on the part of small jobbers who started the rumour that the India Office bullion brokers in London had been entrusted with a buying order for two million pounds sterling and were actively at work. That this is not so is shown by very small rise in London market, and the fact that China is buying has acted as a further damper here.

The *Englishman* states that the silver market bulls are jubilant over the further rise in the price of metal to 80-1-0 and claim that they can force the price up further until it reaches 32d, On the London market they assert that the Indian Government has already been forced to place orders for silver.

MR. JUSTISE KNOX of the Allahabad High Court is now on a tour in the districts inspecting various courts. The Chief Justice Sir Henry Richards and Lady Richards, proceeded to London by the "Egypt" on 4th May.

THE PARAVA LOOTERS.

Trial of Cape Comorin Rioters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

The Cape Comorin Riot case was taken up for trial yesterday by Mr. Sutianessan, First Class Magistrate of Kottair. Seventy-eight Paravas have been charged, but only 35 have been arrested. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the rest. The accused were taken to the court, but the magistrate adjourned the trial pending the decision of the High Court to rslease the first accused on bail. There is a proposal to appoint punitive police at Cape Comorin for a period and also to keep the fisherman under proper surveillance with a view to the safety of shipping that daily and hourly passes that way.

TRIVANDRUM, APRIL 27.

The bail application of Father Jerrome Fernandez, first accused in the Cape Comorin riot case in connection with the thefts from the "Zinniah," was heard this afternoon by Mr. Justice Hunt, of the Madras High Court. Orders were reserved.

MADRAS MAHOMEDANS.

Meeting regarding Proposed Girls' School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

The adjourned meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras, regarding the proposed girls' school was held yesterday and Mr. Sultan Ahmed informed Miss Lynch that since the last meeting he had consulted the wishes of parents, who were willing to send their daughters to the proposed school, and he learnt that they were all anxious that Hindustani should be the first language and not English as proposed.

Miss Lynch said that if that were so, the school would be merely an elementary school, and it would not be possible to locate the new school, in the premises of the Lady Hobart School where poor and respectable Mahomedan girls were taught gratis.

A discussion ensued, and the Hon. Mr. Justice AbdurRahim wished that the present school might be raised to the status of a secondary school. He was also of opinion that there was no necessity for the proposed school, if English was not retained as the first language. Those present decided that the question of requesting the Government to raise the Lady Robert School to a secondary school should be discussed at the forthcoming Provincial Educational Conference to be held at Bangalore, in the beginning of July.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st to the 13th of April 1912, show a gain of Rs. 13,13,644 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1911-12.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company during 1912-13 of the following 2 feet 6 inches gauge-rolling stock required for working their narrow-gauge extensions, viz., for the Purulia-Ranchi branch, three composite 1st and 2nd class bogie coaches, three combined intermediate and 3rd class bogie carriages; for Satpara extension five intermediate and 3rd class bogie carriages, 40 3rd class carriages, seven combined 3rd class luggage and brake vans, ten caboose brake vans.

Mr. H. F. Lockwood, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western State Railway.

Mr. H. T. Baylis, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. H. J. Blasdale, Works Manager and Honorary Assistant, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as a District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North-Western State Railway.

THE KHOST REVOLT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

There is said to have been a split among the Mangals and the Jadrans who have risen in revolt against the Amir in Khost, says the *Pioneer*. The Mangals apparently consider themselves sufficiently strong to continue the campaign and their attack on Matun on the 24th was a very enterprising one. They destroyed the bazar and contonments, but were not equal to storming the fort in which the Governor of Khost is cooped up with a few hundred men, The Mangals probably hope to starve him out before reinforcements can arrive from Ghazni or Logur, and as there is no news yet of the appearance of a relieving column, the military position is interesting one.

POPPY SEED OIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APIL 27.

Some of the cultivators or Malwa opium in the Central India States have found that high prices can now be obtained for poppy seeds for the manufacture of oil, and a brisk trade has been done in some instances, and it is possible that this demand for seeds may materially affect the future policy of the Durbars in respect of land under poppy cultivation.

DERAILMENT IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIBU, APRIL 27.

The line at Beshunallah between Tibu and Sorupeta was breached by floods due to heavy local rains on the night of the 25th instant. Transhipment was necessary on the 26th. The "3-up" Shillong mail, the "15-up" and "16-down" passenger trains have had to tranship.

Communication will be restored by the opening of a bridge on the main line by this evening. The "14-down" Shillong mail will be passed through without transhipment.

MR. JUSTICE ROBINSON of the Chief Court of Lower Burma will shortly take fifteen months' leave.

THE Mission under Mr. Barnard returned to Myitkyina on Saturday after having visited the Kauti Lung country. No casualties are reported amongst the party, which included 150 rifles, military police and survey party.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. A. T. Chakravarti, who has been connected with the trade for over forty years, is engaged in compiling a sort of Encyclopædia of tea.

Proposals have been referred to Provincial Government Administrations for improving the present system of crop forecasts in British India.

The new work by Major Wesley Clemesha, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, entitled "The Bacteriology of Surface Waters in the Tropics" will be published shortly.

Mr. W. S. Adie, Accountant-General, Burma goes on leave shortly and then returns to Bengal, Mr. A. Newmerch, Acting Accountant-General, Madras, succeeds him.

Conflicting reports continue to reach Kalimpong of the position at Lhassa. It is believed, however, that a considerable portion of the Chinese garrison, there are still in possession of defensive positions.

A notification in the "Gazette of India" prohibits the importation of antelopes into India from the east coast of Africa within the limits of Ports Sudan and Durban, as the animals suffer from sleeping sickness.

The "Leader" understands that there is movement in a section of Moslem community at Allahabad to replace Nawab Abdul Majid by Mr. Abdul Raoof, Barrister at Law, both on Local and Supreme Councils.

The Officers of the Indian Forest Department, including the probationers for that Service now under instruction at Oxford, have presented Sir William Schlich with a handsome Burmese silver bowl and a cheque.

The Hon'ble Dr. Sunder Lal, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, has made an official inspection of the law classes in M. A. O. College at Aligarh. He also inspected Dharma Samaj Patshala and contributed Rs. 500 towards its building fund.

The death occurred at Meerut on the 19th instant of one of its oldest residents, Mr. G. B. Lingley, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran. Born in 1825, at Salford, near Manchester, he entered the Army at a very early age and retired when holding the rank of Troop Sergeant-Major.

Captain Norman Leslie, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, of Bengal, who is at present shooting in the Alipur Duars with Mr. Monahan, I. C. S., and Mr. George Hennessey, on Saturday last bagged a 10 ft. 9 inches tiger and two leopards.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the payment of the following sums to the undermentioned Municipalities in aid of Education during the year 1911-12:—Cannanore Rs. 1,810, Gudyattam Rs. 600, Parlakimedi Rs. 260, Tellicherry Rs. 1,630, Tiruppattur Rs. 1,000, and Walajapet Rs. 200.

A Shahjahanpur correspondent writes to the "Leader" that there is a scare in the town owing to the disappearance of about a dozen children of both sexes last week. It is rumoured that emigrant agents are responsible for this and complaints have been lodged before the Magistrate.

Brigadier-General Hickman, Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery in India, has been appointed General Officer commanding the Cape Colony District, a post vacant owing to the death of Sir H. J. Scobell. Brigadier-General Hickman will be succeeded as Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery by Colonel W. F. Cockburn.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress between the Cochin Durbar and the South Indian Railway regarding the sale of the Ernakulam-Shoranur State Railway to the South Indian Railway. The Cochin Government want Rs. 85 lakhs but the Railway Co. are only willing to give Rs. 75 lakhs.

Under the title, the "Udaya" a new bilingual monthly has been started in Calcutta and judging by the contents of the first number to hand it promises well. The articles are of general interest and the journal is devoted to the causes of synthesis of knowledge and Indian progress on organic and rational lines.

In accordance with the amended Rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Madras Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of the Council must make an application through a Member, at least two clear days before the Meeting to the Secretary, who will take the orders of the President thereon.

In spite of the deposition of Calcutta from the seat of metropolitan authority, says the "Englishman," house-building is proceeding as briskly as ever in the city. Those who have not passed through Hastings-street for the past few months will be surprised to find a sky-scraper at the corner of Old Post Office-street in place of the old building.

A severe duststorm swept over Asansol at 5 p. m. last Sunday, followed by a heavy shower of rain and hail, unprecedented in its severity, lasting for about half an hour. After the rain had ceased, the ground presented the appearance of a glacier, the trees looked quite verdant, and, in the setting sun, had all the appearance of a phenomenon not often seen in these parts.

The statement which appeared in a Calcutta paper to the effect that Belvedere is to be utilised for the Sibpur Engineering College is, says the "Statesman," quite incorrect. The Committee which is sitting to consider the Sibpur College scheme has not yet submitted its final report, and at present there are no proposals whatever before the Bengal Government. The rumour is possibly an echo of the proposal which was made sometime ago that Belvedere should be turned into a hospital, a purpose for which it was considered quite unsuited.

The leading Rajput Chiefs are taking up ambulance work with enthusiasm and the following donations to headquarter funds have just been received by the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Ker, C.I.E., M.V.O. Honorary Treasurer of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association; H. H. the Maharawal of Dangarpur, Rs. 200; H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, Rs. 500; H. H. the Maharao of Sirohi, Rs. 1000, H. H. the Maharajah Rana of Dholpur, Rs. 50; and H. H. the Nawab of Tonk, Rs. 500.

Mr. Balhurst, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, has disposed of an appeal filed by Mr. G. R. Pradhan, pleader, against the election of Mr. Buty, the rival candidate, as a member of the Nagpur Municipality, and ordered a re-election on the grounds that the addition of new names to the register of electors after its proclamation was illegal, and that the conduct of Mr. Buty, in opening a free booth of sweetmeats and refreshments for voters at the polls was against the law and vitiated his votes. The Deputy Commissioner has further sent up the case to the local Government with a view to settling the law on the subject once for all through the Central Provinces and Berar.

The Honorary Magistrate of Howrah heard a case recently in which a Kabuli money-lender, was charged with wrongfully a Bengali. The accused, it was stated in evidence, had lent the brother of the complainant Rs. 50 and had made a demand for the return of the same; but, as he failed to pay, the Kabuli seized him and began dragging him through the street. His brother saw this and begged of the Kabuli to let his brother go, promising to see that the money would be paid. On this understanding the man was let go, but when the Kabuli called a few days later he found the debtor missing, and his brother was unable to give the Kabuli the necessary information regarding his whereabouts. It was alleged that he was seized by the accused, dragged through the street and confined in a room for two hours. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

Paris Bandit Hunt.

SWISS CIVIL CODE AND MATRIMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 13.

Herr Conrad Haussmann's article in "Marz" has given rise to quite a lively controversy in Berlin. Most of the pens engaged in it are chiefly concerned to defend either the Ministry of Marine or the Navy League against the Radical Deputy's charges. A curious article from a "special quarter," in the Catholic "Germania," paints the present situation in Great Britain in very gloomy colours. The writer lays stress on the ravages of the recent strike and a probable early recurrence of labour troubles on an even more disastrous scale. He professes to have heard from a credible source that only half of the British Dreadnoughts are fit to take the sea, and concludes that "England is at the moment absolutely incapable of intervening actively in any foreign political question," for, in addition to her naval unpreparedness, "the spectre of famine and the danger of serious disorders by large masses of the people paralyse her forces." This helplessness, continues the article, "suggests the question how it would be with the feeding of the population of Great Britain in case of war, even without these aggravating circumstances." A few lines of consideration bring us to the admission that "care that the supply of food from abroad shall not be interrupted is an urgent one indeed; it is a question of existence." The writer sums up his conclusions as follows: These considerations explain why England puts all her strength into the maintenance of her supremacy at sea, and why she regards the growth of a non-British fleet as an act of hostility. If an opponent of England, efficient on sea, succeeds in interrupting for some time the supply of food to the Island Empire, then he has conquered, whether the coasts are protested by a well-trained army based upon universal service, according to Lord Roberts's wishes or by a volunteer force of military useless Territorials of the Lord Haldane pattern.

GERMANY'S NAVY.

Herr Haussmann follows up his attack on Admiral von Tirpitz for engineering the anti-English agitation in the interests of Germany by an article in the "Vossische Zeitung" headed "1'6 or 1'5" on the Government's proposals to increase the army and navy viewed in the light of the changed political situation. He says:—" After Mr. Churchill had enunciated his policy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his reserve of over six millions, which was evidently intended for ships if Germany builds yet more." Herr Haussmann continues: "In this way England has laid down the principle of building without contract. Germany constantly maintains that she is not guided in shipbuilding by considerations of England, but builds according to her own needs. England constantly says, especially now, on an organised plan: 'We are guided by Germany.' The English Government has introduced the international novelty of an alternative programme of shipbuilding, and without new taxes reserves the necessary money in anticipation. It leaves it to the other country to raise the level, and in this way retires with diplomatic reserve from the rest of the world." He then cleverly turns the pronouncement which is made in Admiral von Tirpitz's periodical, always insisting on the English danger, against the friends of Admiral von Tirpitz. Naval experts stated in the pages of this publication that the proportion of three keels to two might satisfy Germany. These words were written before Mr. Churchill laid down the proportion of 1 to 1.6. "Three to two equals 1 to 1.5, a difference of 1, and they talk of thieves and robbers." He argues that the increased armaments from the standpoint of the international position does not increase strength. "What is proposed only on account of the foreign political situation should not hold good when that situation changed." He advises the Reichstag not to approach the armament proposals in a "hurrah" spirit, and maintains that in the plans for an increase of the fleet the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister, not Admiral von Tirpitz, should have the last word.

GERMAN JESUIT LAW.

Some idea of the acute nature of the conflict which has broken out in Germany over the Jesuit law may be gather from the following unusually sharp semi-official Berlin telegram to the "Kolnische Zeitung": "The whole manner of what has been done in Bavaria, and no less the attitude of the Centre Press, shows in the clearest way that they are determined to take the aggressive. On the one hand, it is a trial of strength which the Centre, believing itself to be indispensable, undertakes against the Prussian and the Imperial Government; on the other hand, the raising of the Jesuit question is intended to help the Centre over the difficulties inside its own ranks. This latter calculation might be in so far correct as the Centre, in view of the entire character of its adherents, can be fairly certain that all internal squabbles would be forgotten at the moment when the belief could be aroused that the Government was threatening a new Kulturkampf, and intending to restrict the denominational rights of the Catholics. That the Government has no such intention hardly needs to be stated, but we should like to add that neither do the broadest sections of the Protestants and Liberals cherish such plans. An aggressive move went against the Centre is at the movement impossible. The repulse of Ultramontane encroachments is, however, not impossible, nay it is certain, absolutely inevitable, if we are not to allow ourselves to be carried away by the Ultramontane stream. We have often had to experience the Centre being trumps, but we have not yet got to the point at which the Centre controls the entire game with its trumps. Nothing is remoter from us than the desire to precipitate a new Kulturkampf, but our feeling is apparently not shared in another quarter. At any rate, it is certain that for many years the best will has been shown in the German Empire to get on peaceable and amicable with the Catholics. Nevertheless, the Centre is now making a move forward; for that, and nothing else, is the meaning of the new Bavarian regulations, which assuredly did not spring from the head of this or that departmental official, or this or that Minister, but can only be ascribed to the Centre's powerful position in Bavaria.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Baron von Hertling, pronounced Centre man as he is, would never have thought of raising this, for him personally, at any rate, uncomfortable dispute, immediately after his accession to office, if he had not been forced to do so by authoritative centre circles. Perhaps it was for him, who otherwise is understood to think Imperially on many things, anything but easy arbitrarily to open out a conflict which raises antagonisms between Bavaria and the Empire, and that at a time which should call for the patriotic co-operation of all German stocks. To allow for this consideration does not appear to have been reconcilable with the higher party interests of the Centre." If as a telegram from Cologne states this really comes from the Berlin correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung," who is merely a mouthpiece of the Government, it means nothing less than a declaration of war on the Centre by Herr Bethmann-Hollweg. Such a campaign could only have one issue, namely, the disappearance of the fifth Chancellor from the political scene. Even Bismarck was no match for German Catholicism, and came out of the Kulturkampf a sadder and a wiser man, while the path of Imperial politics in recent years has been strewn with the corpses of Ministers who have been rash enough to measure themselves with the Centre. As soon as the result of the elections were out, it was certain that the Centre would ask its price for that Parliamentary support without which the defence bills would have no chance of passing, for the Catholic championship of such measures always has an eye to denominational benefits. The repeal of the Jesuit law had evidently been decided upon as a fair equivalent for helping the Government out of a very unpleasant fix, but Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, as has been seen, declines to do business on those terms. However, without the Centre, he will pass his defence bills neither through this nor any other Reichstag, so that the next manœuvre in this struggle will be waited for here with tense curiosity.

CHASE AFTER PARIS BANDITS.

There is suppressed excitement all over Paris in expectation of the arrest of at least one more of the leaders of the motor banditti and the net is being drawn more closely every hour. A persistent rumour was spread that the scent was very warm, and that in the last forty-eight hours almost positive information had reached the police of the retreat of Bonnot and Garnier. They are reported to have been repeatedly seen lately in several wineshops in the neighbourhood of the Rue Ordener, and that they were being hidden by the Anarchists with whom they are in close association. There were at least twenty detectives disguised as navvies, masons, carpenters, and even beggars asking for charity under such a pitiful aspect that they received many a copper. In the Rue du Ruisseau half a dozen were supposed to be engaged in paving the road, but before long it was noticed that they seemed more interested in passers-by than in their work. The public soon grew interested, and reporters and photographers began to arrive upon the scene, but up to seven o'clock, although one arrest is said to have been made very quietly in the Rue Marcadet, there had been no apparent result, and it is quite possible that once more the birds have slipped through the meshes.

The obstinacy of the police, however, in continuing their search must mean either that they are practically certain the men they want are there, or that an elaborate faint is being made to throw them off their guard in some quite different quarter. As for Carouy, after being considerably incommoded by the drug he took, under the belief that it was poison he has twice since attempted suicide. The first time was as he was being led to the prison van, when he threw himself violently down with the idea of breaking his skull against the step or on the pavement, and again inside the "Black Maria," when he managed to extract a nail from the woodwork and endeavoured to drive it into his temple. In neither instance, though, did he injure himself seriously, and he seems more expert in killing other people than in putting an end to his own life. A comparison of finger prints show forty-two points of identity between his and those found after the murder of two old people at Thiais, a village a few miles east of Paris, whereas ten identical lines are supposed to be amply sufficient to establish identity. Consequently he is aware that he has little chance of escape from execution, except by suicide. The police have notified that there is still a reward of £3,200 to be earned by information leading to the arrest of Bonnot, Garnier or others concerned in the Chantilly affair. Eight hundred pounds have been paid to the informer who enabled the boy Soudy to be caught, but although it was believed that a woman on whom Carouy had set his affections had betrayed his hiding-place, the Prefecture officially declares that Carouy's arrest was carried out on indications and deductions of members of the force alone. No clue is given as to the person who gave away Soudy, but it is thought to be a certain Jules Caussade, whose handkerchief, marked "J. C.," was found in the motor-car abandoned at Asnieres.

DISCOVERY OF CARBINES AND PISTOLS.

The police knew that Vallet (who was confused with another man named Callemin, a man bearing the nickname "Raymond La Science," and who was thought at first to be the man arrested on Sunday), had rented a small flat in the Rue Ordener within a stone's throw of the scene of the attack on the bank messenger, and it was discovered that Vallet had objects stored there, and that the lease ran on until April 7. It was expected, therefore, that Vallet might attempt to pay a flying visit to this lair, and consequently a close watch was kept up all last week. On Wednesday morning, however, as the lease had fully expired and new tenants were to move in in a day or so, M. Guichard, who is directing the investigations, decided to search Vallet's flat. The key was obtained from the door porter, and a search was made. The chief discovery was a box containing three carbines of the same type as that which was found at Asnieres after the flight of the bandits from Chantilly. They have also been identified as part of the booty carried away by burglars from an American dealer in small arms established in the Boulevard Haussmann. In all nine carbines were taken, so that the bandits may still have five more in their possession. With the carbines M. Guichard discovered two Browning automatic pistols and a quantity of correspondence, which was removed to the Prefecture of Police for further examination.

The police are satisfied that this was the headquarters of Vallet, and that it was chosen in the month of January within such a short distance of the scene of the famous coup, in the belief—justified by events—that the police would never suspect any one who took lodging there. Vallet, indeed, did not take possession of the flat until six weeks after the affair in the Rue Ordener, and it says something for his audacity that he stayed there close upon months without exciting undue suspicion.

SWISS CIVIL CODE AND MATRIMONY.

At a recent general meeting in Geneva of the Societe d'Utilite Publique, Professor Rehfous gave an address on the new Civil Code in Switzerland, dealing especially with its effect on matrimonial relationships. He said that the aspect of marriage assumed under the former system, the Code Napoleon—that of a union between a superior and an inferior being between a man who expected to be obeyed and a woman under the obligation of obedience—had now been abandoned. Under the new Civil Code marriage was regarded as a partnership in which each of the contractors had rights and duties, the husband having the casting vote in case of disagreement as he had, on the other hand, the responsibility of the maintenance of wife and children. To the wife was given the management of the family, with he powers necessary for this purpose. If she abused her power the husband simply by a request to the authorities, could have her powers restrained or revoked. She could, no her side, demand reinstatement if she could produce good necessary justification. The spirit of partnership which formed the basis of the personal relationship between husband and wife was also recognised by the new code in dealing with the property of married persons. The husband had the right of administration, but each party to the marriage contract had power over his or her own property. The consent of both was necessary for any act of disposition of property. Separation of property was allowable either at the request of husband or wife, or at the demand of creditors.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

Winning Popularity in Bengal.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

A Darjeeling correspondent writes:—" Lord Carmichael has started a novel plan of seeing things for himself. His Excellency generally goes out investigating the poorer quarter of the town with Lady Carmichael inspecting the newly-constructed quarters of the Darjeeling Municipality in the Bazaar and visiting other places in the Indian quarters. On Wednesday, His Excellency, unaccompanied, went to South Field, the residence of the Hon'ble Shamsul Huda, Indian Member of the Executive Council, and took him to inspect certain places in the Bazaar. Lord Carmichael inquired of the people their needs and mixed freely with them.

COAL MINE ON FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

A coal mine, not far from Deserghar in Barakar was lately on fire. It damaged considerable amount of coal and it is still burning. The attempt of the inspectors to stop the spread of fire was of no avail, and it is expected that when the mine will be flooded in the rains a portion of the property will be spared.

MR PEARS, Political Agent, Kurram, will act as Political Agent, Khyber, vice Mr. Maffey who goes on furlough. Captan R. A. Lyall will officiate in Kurram.

BANK OF BURMA.

Meeting of Bombay Creditors and Shareholders.

A meeting of the Bombay shareholders and creditors of the Bank of Burma was held on Saturday afternoon in the Brokers' Hall, Bombay, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble, who represented the Bombay interests at the Calcutta and Rangoon meetings, presented the following statement of the work done by him. He said:

MR. NOBLE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. M. E. Noble, addressing those present, said:—Since our last meeting where I offered to represent Bombay interest in the Calcutta meeting and subsequently undertook to represent it at the Rangoon meeting also at the request made to me you must have been all anxious to know how I discharged the trust you were all good enough to place in me. Our Committee meeting therefore on my return here have called this meeting for me to render an account of my work. I have very great pleasure in saying that the Caltutta shareholders and depositors accorded me an encouraging welcome, and though I had no time to make inquiries and find out and see the number, of parties who were interested in the matter through the kind offices of some friends I was able to see a few leading parties who had lost their money by the unhappy failure. They were convinced that the line of action taken by Bombay was the best for all concerned and there was great enthusiasm displayed at the meeting to support Bombay whole-heartedly. At the meeting all the resolutions passed at Bombay were passed by a large majority after I had read my speech wherein I pointed out that the said Calcutta meeting should be adjourned to Rangoon to be held a little before the meeting of the shareholders called by the liquidator in which case I could have utilized all the proxies both of the shareholders and depositors I held from you, but Mr. Holdsworth, who presided at the Calcutta meeting, did not comply with my request and dissolved the meeting, whereupon after the meeting a number of shareholders and depositors saw me at my hotel and asked me to go to Rangoon and press the resolutions passed by Bombay and Calcutta. It appeared to me that under proper control and by a tactful handling our liquidation might be made to realize the security held by the bank to greatest advantage to depositors as well as the shareholders Circumstances impressed me that for the attainment of this object it was necessary to have another independent and able man on the liquidation with Mr. Holdsworth. I cannot quite feel the force of the argument and the ground on which he so strenuously opposes the appointment of another liquidator whom your Committee appointed from the very inception to make the liquidation work easier. Under all these circumstances I thought it imperative on me to go to Rangoon. On Board the steamer by which I sailed were the late director, Mr. Clifford, and the late manager of the Bank, Mr. Stratchnas who had come down from Rangoon to watch the proceeding as well as Mr. Granville Bar-at-law, and Mr. Hamid, the gentleman who was prepared at the Calcutta meeting to buy up the whole concern. I had an introduction to the director and the manager. They offered me a few explanations. I had an open mind. I told them I had listened to their explanations, but I had to apprize them that my authority was circumscribed and I had only come to press for the resolutions passed by Bombay and endorsed by Calcutta. Arriving in Rangoon, I attended the meeting of the 15th March, but no proceeding took place at that meeting as it was alleged three-fourth of the capital which was necessary to form a quorum was not present, Mr. Holdsworth addressed the meeting, no resolution and reiterated his intention of resigning should Mr. Cawasji whom you and the Calcutta meeting had selected as their liquidator or any other gentleman be appointed to act with him. This meeting was dissolved. Much valuable time was being lost while the expenses of the liquidation were running on. Mr. Holdsworth should have taken immediate steps to take the directions of the Court as to Article 55 under which the first meeting at Rangoon in March was held to be without a quorum. I put myself in communication with the Bombay Committee who decided that I should move the Court for an order of voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court and the appointment of Mr. B. Cawasji as coliquidator, and on receiving their instructions I made preparations for the filing of the necessary application. Mr. Holdsworth thereafter called a meeting on the 30th March, and I attended that meeting at Mr. Holdsworth's request. At this meeting there were seven or eight "bona-fide" depositors and about a dozen legal gentlemen and spectators, yet resolutions were passed at this meeting, one of which was that these depositors and the legal gentlemen who alleged themselves to be representing absent interested parties, wanted only one liquidator, though a number of Rangoon depositors and shareholders have expressed their sympathy with our movement and some have even written to me saying they would contribute towards the expenses. I asked for information as to how much interest was represented at the meeting and whether there were proper credentials, but I was asked to find that out for myself. This meeting also resolved for the Court's order, and I had to intimate to them that my application to move the Chief Court was ready, and if another application was to be made and thus waste the assets of the Bank, it would be made at the risk of the party making such application. I filed my application on the 1st instant, and it is set down for hearing on the 20th May next.

REAL WORTH OF ASSETS.

While I was in Rangoon I tried to ascertain the real worth of the assets we are holding. I have some kind friends who are connected with the different trades and through their valuable assistance I have been able to draw up an estimate of the securities which we possess. I do not give you at present the full details as it is not advisable to do so in the interests of the liquidation, but I can give you a rough idea that our securities will fetch better prices if they are not disposed off in a hurry and in the whole lot in which it is advertised to be done. Our great hopes lay in the future improvement of the said securities and in particular in the oil trade as by far the largest number of our securities are in this trade and I estimate that the British Burma Petroleum Co.'s shares ought to realize a far higher value than that quoted at the time of the closing of the Bank doors. After my return to Calcutta from Rangoon, a meeting was called there to meet me and at that meeting I expressed my views regarding these securities and since then the price has risen from Rs. 4 a share to Rs. 8. Now, gentlemen, we hold 310,054 shares of this Co. mortgaged to us by debtors, 135,000 shares the Bank's own, 143,445 Burmah investments and one Burmah investment share is equal to 1'6 British Burmah P. Co. Mr. Ferguson had told us they had offered the whole lot to a firm in England, who had offered Rs. 2 per share. These shares were not disposed off at Rs. 2 per share, and you can imagine how much our position has been improved now, 674,566 have Rs. 6 per shares improvement in the prices. We have got debentures of this Co. also, and consequent on the rise in the shares, the debentures have gone up to from £72 a piece to nearly £85 when I left Rangoon. We had Rangoon Oil Co. shares and no doubt they have also risen in value considerably. I have drawn up an estimate of the securities we hold, namely, those quoted on the stock exchange and those not quoted and the latter far exceed in number the former. I cannot at present give details for reasons already stated. I consider even some of the debts which the liquidators consider as bad debt as likely to be recoverable. There is one debt of Rs. 10 lakhs on which interest of Rs. 7,500 is paid monthly. I had no access to the books and therefore had considerable difficulty in getting all the information regarding some of the debtors of the bank. I have found that some will pay in full, and some, if allowed time, would likewise pay in full. As I have said above our greatest hope is in the future of the oil trade and specially in the British Burmah P. Co., and I surveyed our position in this respect with the assistance of two of the most leading merchants in this business and I have hopes that we ought to realise enough to get at the least twelve annas per rupee on our claim, provided the liquidation is carried out on the lines chalked out by your Committee. The prices of British Burmah P. Co.'s shares were depreciated partly on account of the depression in trade and partly to the lavish expenditure and thirdly to the operations of the bears. Unfortunately very many did not know the valuable and extensive fields the B. B. P. Co. held, many of which are not explored. Since the change in the agency the position is quite altered, expenses reduced, loss changed into profits which are further stimulated by the improvement in the oil trade and by taking in hand a part of the unexplored territory, which is considered to be rich in oil. The present appreciation is bound to continue since it was openly declared at the Calcutta meeting that we have to nurse the securities and not part with them at the present sacrifices. I hope that you will bear me out in my above views as regards these securities. Some schemes have been brought to me which I would submit to Bombay and Calcutta committees, if they would be put forward by the parties concerned in a tangible form and not in paper. Mr. Holdsworth has in his hands about 20 lacs. In Calcutta meeting held on the 8th of March he stated that he would at once declare a dividend which he has not done up to now. In view of the appreciation of the oil shares which I expected, in consultation with out Bombay Committee, I have suggested to Mr. Holdsworth not to part with the securities at present and I leave you to pass such resolutions as you may think proper."

QUESTIONS BY CREDITORS.

The Chairman then said that the shareholders and creditors might ask Mr. Noble questions which he would answer.

Mr. A. N. Gazdar asked if it was a fact that Messrs. Little and Co., who acted as their solicitors, were also the solicitors of Mr. Holdsworth, the liquidator.

Mr. Noble replied that the question had nothing to do with the business of that meeting. They had not sent for Messrs. Little and Co. to be present there that afternoon.

Another shareholder asked whether Mr. Noble could move the Court at Rangoon to remove Mr. Holdsworth as a liquidator.

Mr. Noble said he would move the Court in the matter if they empowered him to do so.

Mr. K. C. Kama remarked that the shares of certain companies which the liquidator held had been advertised for sale in England. There were many persons out here in India who were willing to buy those shares. He suggested that their sale should also be advertised in India.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi said the best way to remove the present liquidator was to move the Court that the Company should be compulsorily wound up by the Court, and an official liquidator appointed. He asked Mr. Noble if he had ascertained the feelings of the Calcutta and Rangoon creditors and shareholders as to whether any steps should be taken in the matter.

Mr. Noble remarked the question was somewhat premature. He had consulted a number of the Calcutta and Rangoon men, who considered liquidation under the supervision of the Court a better plan than any other form of liquidation.

The Chairman said many of the questions put there that afternoon were legal, which they could not elucidate there and then. They must ask practical questions like practical men.

Mr. Bhagubhai Dahyabhai asked if Mr. Noble had ascertained whether the voluntary liquidation order was legal.

The chairman again interposed to ask those present to desist from putting such questions. He reminded them that what Mr. Noble had done had been done in consultation with the Committee, for which they must be thankful to him. They should not ask questions as to whether Mr. Noble had done this thing or that. If Mr. Bhagubhai thought that the whole thing was illegal he should go to Rangoon and move the Court there at his own expense.

Mr. Dhondi observed that if even a single shareholder or creditor moved it, the Court would appoint an official liquidator.

Lr. K. Engineer asked if it was a fact that Mr. Holdsworth had been spending money freely.

Mr. Noble replied he had received several letters both at Calcutta and Rangoon, putting the same question, and he accordingly saw Mr. Holdsworth and also wrote him a friendly letter asking him to state the amount of expenses of the liquidation. Mr. Holdsworth replied expressing surprise that such enquiries had been made, and added he could give no information as he had not received the returns from the branches. He (Mr. Noble) thereupon asked him for returns of the expenses of the Rangoon office, to which enquiry no reply had been received.

One of the shareholders asked if Mr. Holdsworth had disposed of any of the Company's securities.

Mr. Noble replied that that was true, but that if they empowered him to do it he would move the Court to stop him from doing so. Mr. Holdsworth as liquidator had the power to dispose of securities.

The Chairman also observed that Mr. Holdsworth had such powers. What they could do was to move the Court to stop him from doing so. At present they had no "locus standi" in the matter and everything that they did would be informal until they moved the Court. They should authorize Mr. Noble to take steps in the matter.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then carried:

That this meeting fully approves of and supports the application made by Mr. M. A. J. Noble to the Chief Court of Lower Burma, Rangoon, on the 1st of April 1912 and authorises and empowers its Chairman to file an affidavit in the said Hon'ble Court duly signed by him as the Chairmen of this meeting on behalf of the shareholders and depositors who are represented in this meeting either personally or by proxy.

That this meeting authorises and empowers the Committee appointed by this meeting on the 23rd day of November 1911 on behalf of the general body of creditors and shareholders to act on behalf of all such shareholders and creditors who have registered their claims with Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors with reference to all appertaining to the liquidation of the Bank of Burma, to give to the said Mr. Noble on their behalf duly authenticated Power of Attorney or such other authorities as may be necessary from time to time in respect of all or any of such matters and proceedings that may have in the opinion of the said Committee to be done or taken either in Court or otherwise concerning the said liquidation.

That this meeting authorises the Honorary Secretary of the Committee to collect and receive from the creditors a further contribution of two annas per 100 Rupees to meet all necessary expenses of the Committee and invites all other creditors and shareholders who have not yet registered their claim with this Committee to do so at their earliest convenience, and to send the money to Mr. W. T. Halai, acting Honorary Secretary.

This meeting further authorises the said Committee to apply forthwith to the said Hon'ble Court to sanction the immediate payment to the depositors a dividend out of the large funds already in the hands of the liquidator or liquidators.

That this meeting specially authorises Mr. Noble to take immediate steps to move the said Hon'ble Court for an order and injunction restraining the present liquidator from in any way dealing with or disposing of any of the securities held by the Bank of Burma (in liquidation) till Mr. B. Cawasji is appointed a liquidator in pursuance of the wishes expressed by the shareholders and depositors of the Bank at their duly convened general meetings held in Bombay heretofore or till the further orders of the said Hon'ble Court.

That this meeting offers its cordial thanks to Mr. Noble for the very satisfactory manner in which he acquitted himself during his stay at Calcutta and Rangoon in the matter of the liquidation of the Burma Bank and places on record its general expression of approval of what he voluntarily undertook to do at considerable sacrifice of time and money in various directions to safeguard the interest of the depositors and shareholders to the best of his power and ability.

That this meeting fully appreciates and endorses all the resolutions that have been passed by the Calcutta meeting of the shareholders and depositors held on the 17th April 1912, a copy whereof has been forwarded by the chairman of the said meeting to the Bombay Committee and authorises the Chairman of this meeting to forward a copy of the resolutions passed at to-day's meeting to the Calcutta Committee.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the present liquidator and also filed with the proceedings that have been taken by the said Mr. Noble in the Hon'ble Chief Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon.

Speaking on the fifth resolution about the securities, the Chairman said he had wired to a friend at Rangoon who in reply had wired back to say that the prospects of the British Petroleum Company's shares were cheering, and to advise him not to sell. Referring to the resolution authorizing the Chairman of the meeting to forward a copy of the resolutions passed there that afternoon to the Calcutta Committee, Mr. Wacha said the Calcutta Committee were entirely in sympathy with them. That sort of unity was strength, and he hoped the unity of Calcutta and Bombay would eventually win the day As to Mr. Noble, that gentleman had performed his task very satisfactorily and they were thankful to him for all that he had done.

Mr. Bhagubhai Dahyabhai proposed that Mr. Noble be authorized to move the Rangoon Court to remove Mr. Holdsworth as a liquidator and appoint another in his place.

Mr. W. T. Halai said it would be dangerous to pass this motion.

The motion being put to the vote was lost.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings

BOMBAY JUDICIARY.

Appeal for more Native Appointments.

The Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following communication to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay:—

We are directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to invite most respectfully the attention of H. E. Governor in Council to the following representation with reference to the appointment of judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Council venture respectfully to say that the desirability and justice of appointing natives of India to an increasing majority of higher offices has now for many years been fully recognised. As early as 1858 in the Queen's Proclamation which is and always will be cherished by the people of this country as the great charter of India's liberties, it was solemnly laid down:—" And it is our further will that as far as may be, our subjects, of whatever creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by education, ability and integrity duly to discharge."

Since that memorable year when the Crown assumed the direct administration of the country, the subject has from time to time occupied the serious attention of Government, and it was with the avowed object of openly and publicly dealing with that question and with a view to settle it in a satisfactory manner that the Government of India appointed in 1886, the Public Service Commission to devise a scheme which might reasonably be hoped to do "full justice to the claims of the natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service." That Commission went into the whole question in all its bearings with great care and thought and submitted to the Government of India its recommendations which, though they have in more than one respect fallen short of the reasonable and legitimate aspirations of the people of this country, were substantially adopted by the Secretary of State for India in Council after mature consideration and have been regarded by the natives of India as betokening to some extent the sincere desire of Her Majesty's Government to abide by its avowed policy of employing the natives of India as far as they could be employed in the higher offices of the country.

The Commission in that part of their report which deals with the appointment of judges of the High Courts refer to S. 2 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria Cap. 104 (an Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India) which provides that judges of the High Courts at Fort William in Bengal, and at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, respectively, shall be selected from—

(1) Barristers of not less than five years' standing, or

(2) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service of not less than ten years' standing, and who shall also have served as zilla judges, or shall have exercised the like powers as those of a zilla judge, for at least three years of that period; or

(3) Persons who have held judicial office not inferior to that of Principal Sadar Amin or Judge of a Small Cause Court for a period of not less than five years; or

(4) Persons who have been pleaders of a Sadar Court or High Court for a period of not less than ten years, if such pleaders of a Sadar Court have been admitted as pleaders of a High Court.

"Not less than one-third of the Judges of such High Courts respectively, including the Chief Justice, shall be Barristers, and not less than one-third shall be members of the Covenanted Civil Service."

The Commission then proceed to observe as follows:—" While, therefore the law lays down that a minimum proportion (one-third) of the High Court at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay shall be barristers and members of the Covenanted Civil Service respectively, no proportion is specified in regard to the other classes of persons eligible for appointment, that is judicial officers not being covenanted civilians and pleaders of a High Court. It is possible that no minimum proportion of appointments was allotted to persons of the latter classes, because when the Statute was passed into law the measure was regarded as an experimental one, and it was felt that no guarantee existed that persons of the classes specified would be available in sufficient numbers and with sufficient qualifications to justify their appointment. But the Commission believes that the experiment has proved a success and the evidence before it supports the view that the time has arrive when an advance may be made in the direction of appointing to High Court judgeships, a larger proportion of persons who have held judicial offices or who are advocates or pleaders of the High Court at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. The Commission would leave to the Government to decide the extent to which advance should be made, and therefore merely recommends that in the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the number of Judges selected from the judicial branch of the Provincial Service or from advocates or pleaders of the High Court should be increased. The Commission has extended its recommendation to advocates of the High Courts, because it believes that the position and qualifications of persons of that class are not inferior to those of pleaders of the High Courts." The Commission referred only to the advocates and pleaders of the High Court and members of the judicial branch for recruiting qualified Indians for High Court Judgeships for at that time Indian barristers in any large number had not attained the position they occupy at the Bar of the various High Courts at present.

The Council respectfully beg to state that since the abovementioned recommendation was made, there has been a steady and marvellous change in the general outlook and aspirations of the people of this country and the gradual evolution of their progress and advancement has been consistently maintained. It was therefore inevitable that the problem of reconciling order with progress, and efficient government with the satisfaction of aspirations which have in such large measure been fostered by British rule itself and have been generously recognised as legitimate, had to be solved and the Council gratefully acknowledge that by the new reforms promulgated in 1908, and which will ever remain associated with the names of Lord Morley and Lord Minto, a great step forward has been taken in the grant of representative government to the people of India and of associating them with the Government in the daily and hourly administration of their affairs. Their demand for an ever increasing share in the administration has been thus recognised and a liberal and statesmanlike policy has been adopted in throwing open the highest officer under the Crown to well-qualified Indians, as is evidenced by the appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils of the Governor-General, of the Governors of Bombay, Madras, Bengal and other provinces, by the appointment of two Indians to the Secretary of State's Council and of an Indian to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, all of which have gone far to strengthen the feeling that Indians are regarded as the equal subjects of His Majesty, the King-Emperor.

The Council therefore feel confident that in making new appointment to the judgeships of the High Court of Bombay, H. E. in Council will be pleased to act in the spirit of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission above referred to and of the present liberal policy of the Government of India by giving a favourable consideration to the claims of well-qualified natives of India to an increasing share of these appointments.

The Council humbly beg to state that the legal sbilities of the natives of India have long been recognised and that native lawyers practising in the High Court of Bombay have in the same manner as in the other Presidencies won for themselves a prominent and respectable position at the bar. The Council, therefore, submit that native lawyers qualified by education, ability and integrity are available, to fill a larger number of judgeships of the High Court of Bombay and respectfully venture to hope that no considerations of race will be allowed to come in the way of the appointment of qualified Indians to judgeships in the filling of which the Council submits merit and merit alone should be the determining factor.

The Council beg to point out that the number of Indian judges in the High Courts of Calcutta and Madras respectively is proportionately larger than that in the High Court of Bombay, in Madras there being four out of a total of ten, and in Calcutta six out of a total of nineteen. The Council submit that in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay with its advanced and liberal public opinion, and where the relations between the various communities is so harmonious, the time has come when the number of Indian judges in the High Court which has hitherto not exceeded two out of a total of eight should now be increased. The Council, therefore, hope and pray that in making appointments of judges of the High Court of Bombay, the Government will be pleased to take the opportunity to appoint well-qualified natives of India, from among the barristers, advocates and pleaders practising at the bar, for, whatever difficulty there may be in selecting really qualified men from the subordinate judiciary, selection from among barristers, advocates and pleaders, the Council is confident, presents no difficulty. It is also noteworthy that while both in Bengal and Madras Indians have from time to time been appointed to high judicial and legal offices like that of the Advocate-General Standing Counsel, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chief Presidency Magistrate, hitherto in Bombay, no Indian has yet been appointed to any of these offices, although the Council venture, respectfully to say that there were available Indian lawyers, who would have filled these appointments with credit and distinction.

In conclusion, the Council respectfully pray Your Excellency in Council to give the above representation. Your Excellency's careful attention and to forward the same to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London, for his favourable consideration. The Council hope to Your address Excellency in Council at no distant date with regard to the other judicial and legal appoinments in the Bombay Presidency, but at present have only ventured to address Your Excellency with regard to the judgeships of the High Court at Bombay.

The communication is signed by Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President and Chairman of Council of the Association, and Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, and Mr. N. M. Samarth, Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

A Memorial to the Corporation.

The following memorial to the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been forwarded by various residents in the city:—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, who generally use the Bombay Tramway, hear with regret and concern that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company have preferred the request to you for prolonging for three years more the concession given by you of the certain alterations in the company's tariff of fares. That concession was given for two years as a special favour (though it was against one of the specially secured and well appreciated rights of the people of Bombay) only for the purpose of showing a generous and amiable consideration on the part of the Corporation and the people for the alleged "difficulties" of the Co. at the commencement of its career. The initial stage has well passed, and the two years are over, and yet the Co., which might appear to be not capable of being satisfied, comes again for three years' prolongation of the special concession. There is no excuse now of "difficulties." The company have made sufficient profits, which must have been very largely added to by the unforeseen event of the Royal visit, when their traffic was literally immensely large for weeks being quite overflowing for nearly 16 hours every day.

We, your petitioners, may be allowed to state that they do not concede that it should be the business of the Corporation to look eagerly into the well-being and prosperity of a local private Co., doing for their own benefit the business undertaken by them under a regular deed and to give away for two years for the Co.'s benefit the people's privilege secured by the deed. However, for showing due deference to the Corporation's wish and resolution of granting the concession for 2 years, the citizen made no public protest, though most of them did grumble at it. It the Co.'s coffers are to be a matter of concern to the Corporation and the citizens, and if their losses be participated in by the people with their money paid by way of extra or enhanced fare enforced by the Corporation in the exercise of their power, then, fairly and equitably considered the people's participation in the Co.'s profits, when they are ample may well be asked for. But that is not to be: The Co. would never agree to such an equitable arrangement.

We fail to see how the Co. should think it ever right and proper to make the fresh request of the prolongation of the concession. Besides, what are put down as reasons in support of their request are evidently unserviceable and unavailing. They are: 1, that the concession has not resulted in the increase in the Co.'s traffic revenue which was hoped for and, 2, that the enhanced fares have been so well received by those who use the tramway. It may not be out of place to answer (1) that we have no idea of—and none was given—what hopes they entertained and that if they have been unfettered or incommensurate nobody could help them. All the same it is evident that profits have been made, but, though large in themselves, are not enough to fulfil the high flown hopes that might have been entertained.

As to the second reason we do declare that it is not correct to say, and it would be absurd to believe, that the enhanced fares are "well received" by the public, for nobody welcomes a demand for enhanced fares.

The Co. say "one great advantage of the present (enhanced) tariff is its simplicity. We submit we do not see how the one-anna uniform fare has any the less advantage of simplicity."

It is idle to allude to "extremely low fares." They have been repeatedly, clearly, and emphatically agreed upon by the Co., not only with their eyes wide open, but also by their eagerly paying large premia for getting transferred to themselves from another Co. the tramway concern specially allied with these terms of "low fares."

From the attitude taken up by the Co. in framing their request, and from the attempts made at present and two years back, it is obvious that the ultimate intention of the Co. is to obliterate the people's privilege of one anna fare by long and repeated prolongations of the unfair levy of the enhanced fares. The earnest of this is already provided in the last para. of their present request, in which they say that "at the end of the next three years' further prolongation can again be made, &c. Their calculation seems to be that they will, after a few such prolongations, be in a better and firmer position to say, as they have already begun to say now, that the people having not "complained" and having paid without quarrel for a long time the enhanced fares, have grown used to them and therefore the Corporation's sanction to them should be renewed interminably from time to time or

SPORTING NEWS

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

Cupholders Beat the 14th Hussars.

YESTERDAY evening, before a record assembly, amongst which ladies were well represented, the 2nd Cheshire Regt. (holders) met the 14th Hussars in the third round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. From their play in the second round, when they beat the 2nd Dorset Regt., great things were expected from the Hussars. The cavalry team, however, played a disappointing game and seemed to be suffering from nervousness, during the first half. Their forwards rallied well after the interval, but at no time was their defence reliable and in the end the better team won. The Cheshires first attacked and were dangerously near scoring from a penalty corner. Then after a few minutes the Hussars retaliated and their inside-right failed to score narrowly. Even, but dangerous, rushes followed on both sides, but if anything the Cheshires appeared the more confident team. At last the Cheshires' centre forward beat Mr. de Wend Fenton and the Hussars' goal-keeper ran out only to fail to stop the shot which gave the cupholders their first goal. The Cheshires continued to press and missed some chances of scoring. A corner forced by the cavalry men's right wing was not converted and the Cheshires again returned to the attack. Then the Hussars obtained a penalty corner, but the defence was too good for them, Sergt. Price being especially safe. An exciting melee took place in front of the cupholders' goal, but the Hussars' forwards play somewhat wildly and the ball was cleared. Free hits for sticks were frequently given, and then the cavalry goal-keeper saved cleverly from the Cheshires' inside left just before the whistle announced half-time.

Cheshires ....1 goal
14th Hussars .... love

Soon after the recommencement of the second half through bad misses on the part of the Hussars' full-backs, the infantry inside-left scored a second goal for his side. The Hussars made a strong effort to score at this juncture and eventually the inside-right stopped Sergt. Price's attempt to concede a corner and scored amidst much enthusiasm. A good save was made by the calvary custodian, but again the Hussars forced the attack and pressed vigorously, the excitement of the spectators rising to a high pitch. A splendid attempt was made by the Hussars' inside-left who received a pass from the inside-right, but the Cheshires goal-keeper saved. This was followed by a run by the cavalry men's inside-right which proved abortive, but a goal was nearly scored from a penalty corner a moment afterwards. Then a fine run by the inside-right and centre forward of the Hussars resulted in a foul against the latter and the cavalry team were able to equalise through a penalty bully as the goal-keeper fouled his opponent. However a sudden dash was made by the Cheshires' forwards and a successful shot by their inside-right just on the call of time brought the most exciting game of the tournament to an end and took the Cheshires to the fourth round of the tournament. Score:—

Cheshire Regt .... 3 goals.
14th Hussars.. 2 goals.

The teams were composed as follows:—

Cheshires:—Goal, Moore; backs, Price and Harris; half-backs, Stowel, Russell and Robinson; forwards, Eden, Whitlow, Hodgkins, Galvin and Benson.

XIVth Hussars:—Goal, Houghton; backs, de Wend Fenton and Pocock; half-backs, Thomson, ..ring and Rogers; forwards, Morley, Alsop, Smallwood, Carter and Hallard.

THE TOURNAMENT TABLE.

..rsi Pioneers "B" ...Bye } Y.P. H.C. 6-2 }
..ung Parsi H. C. Poona Bye } Bom. Gym. 2-0
..l Instituto Luso-Ind. Bye } Bom. Gym. 2-1 }
..mbay Gymkhana ...Bye }
.. Hussars ... ...Bye } 14th Hrs. 1-0 } 14th Hrs. 1-0
.. Dorset Regiment...Bye } 2nd Chesh. 3-2
..ant Medical College ... } Medicals. 3-1 }
.. Xavier's ... ... } 2nd Chesh. 1-0
.. Cheshire Regiment ... } 2nd Chesh. 2-0 }
.. E. S. Old Boys ... ...}
..rsi Pioneers "A" ... } Cyclists 6-1 }
..clists' Hockey Club ...} R. War. 2-1
..ing Star Sporting Club.. } Royal War. 5-0 }
..yal Warwickshire Regt. }
..rnets A. C. ... Bye } Pioneers 2-0
..oneers H. C. ... Bye }
..mbined Poona H. C. Bye } C.P. 2-0
.. G. A. Colaba ... Bye }
.. A. O. Aligarh ... Bye } M A O 1-0
..mbay Police ... Bye }

To-night the Royal Warwickshire Regiment will play the Pioneers' Hockey Club.

THE BEIGHTON CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

In the Beighton Hockey Cup competition (semi-final) it was an easy affair for the Medicals who beat to-day, the East Indian Railway team on the Dalhousie ground by three goals to love. The losers had not the ghost of chance. The final will, in all probability, be played off on Tuesday next between the Customs and the Medicals, the former being ..s on favourities.

OOTACAMUND RACES.

..eeting Witnessed by Larg[e] Gathering.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, April 27.

..esterday's races were run in excellent weather. .. attendance was large and fashionable, and in..ded the acting Governor and Lady Hammick, Sir ..und and Lady Barrow, Sir K. and Lady Daly, .. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, H. H. the Gaekwar .. Baroda, H. H. the Maharajah of Bobbili, .. Rajah of Venkatagiri, Rajah Venugopal, the ..hirdar of Arni, Surgeon-General Bannerman, .. and Mrs. Pinhey, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. ..inson, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, the ..'ble Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer, and many others ..minent in Madras Society.

..t the conclusion, Lady Hammick presented the ..ters' Cup to Major Dennistoun. The members .. the Indian Civil Service were "At Home" ..ng the races at Hobert Park.

..he results were as follows:—

..HE EASTERN HANDICAP.—For Arab ..ies, 14-1 and under, 1 mile.
..tain Martin's Nimar, 9st. 2lbs.........Melsom 1
..tain Brassey's William Rufus, 10st. 7lbs. Meah Jan 2
.. Maharajah of Mysore's Priceless, 8st...Asur-yar-Jung 3
..ETTING:—2 to 1 against William Rufus, evens .. rest.
..HE RACE:—Nimar led from start to finish and .. easily by 40 lengths. Time—1min. and 2 1 secs.

..HE STAND PLATE.—For ponies, one mile.
.. Maharajah of Mysore's Master Priam, ..0st. 5lbs...Randall 1
.. Saunyngton's, Cocoa 10st. 5lbs...........Hoyt 2
.. Logan Home's Rolling Stone, 10st. 12lbs. Capt. Popham 3
ALSO RAN:—Mignonette.
BETTING:—10 to 1 against Mignonette, 7 to 1 ..ling Stone, 4 to 1 Cocoa, evens Master Priam.
THE RACE.—Getting well off, the field ran together until the last bend. In the straight Master ..riam and Cocoa ran a good race, Rolling Stone ..aking a good third. Won by three quarters of a length, the same between second and third. Time—1min. 10secs.

HOBART PARK PLATE.—For horses, 6 furlongs.
The Maharajah of Mysore's Mary B, 10st. 4lbs. Zemindar of Sivagiri 1
Col Desaraj Urs' Metal Maid, 11st. 3lbs...Randall 2
Captain Kenworthy's Sholto, 11st. 6lbs....Owner 3
ALSO RAN:—Reeba and Wassail.
BETTING:—4 to 1 against Sholto, 3 to 1 Reeba, 2 to 1 on Metal Maid, 6 to 1 Mary B, 8 to 1 Warsail.
THE RACE:—A good race was witnessed between Mary B. and Metal Maid, the two running neck by neck up the straight. Mary B. won only by a short head. Sholto was a good third. Won by a short head, two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 14 seconds.

THE HUNTERS' CUP.—Two and a quarter mile race for horses hunted in Ootacamund and the cup is presented by H. E. the Governor.
Major Dennistoun's Naughty Novice, 12st. 7lbs. Owner 1
Major Dennistoun's Double Ruff, 12st Capt. Kenworthy 2
Capt. Meyrick's Maxim, 11st. 1lb.............Owner 3
ALSO RAN:—Hereward, Capila and Gokul and Captain Carrington.
BETTING:—4 to 1 against Naughty Novice, 5 to 1 Double Ruff and Kapila, 2 to 1 Hereward, 3 to 1 Maxim, 6 to 1 Captain Carrington, 10 to 1 Gokul.
THE RACE:—In the first round as the field passed the post Maxim, Hereward and Naughty Novice were in front. In the second round, at the long bend, Naughty Novice, Double Ruff and Maxim came away and the race lay between these three. Up the straight both of Major Dennistoun's horses ran next to neck, Maxim being a good third. Won by 2 lengths, 5 lengths between second and third. Time—4 min. 3 secs.

HANDICAP SCURRY.—For Arab horses qualified to play polo. Distance—3 furlongs:—
The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Volunteer, 12st...Owner 1
The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Carbineer 10st. 8lbs. Capt. Kenworthy 2
Capt. Patrickson's Don't Forget 10st. 6lbs Major Heyland 3
ALSO RAN:—Imperial Grouse.
BETTING:—2 to 1 on Volunteer, 3 to 1 against Carbineer, 4 to 1 Don't Forget and 15 to 1 against Imperial Grouse.
THE RACE.—A close race between Volunteer and Carbineer, the former winning by barely a length, two lengths between second and third. Time—38secs.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—For horses. Distance—6 furlongs:—
Captain Popham's Jorrocks, 6st...........Melsom 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Hare Bell, 9st. 10lbs. Randall 2
Capt. Kenworthy's Sholto, 11st. 3lbs.........Owner 3
ALSO RAN:—Anwarsail.
BETTING:—2 to 1 against Sholto, 6 to 4 Harebell, 10 to 1 the rest.
THE RACE.—Jorrocks came away and won easily by six lengths, four lengths separating second and third. Time—1min. 19secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

BY "BOBSTAY."

THE wind, which, contrary to the general run of things at this time of year, has ruled fresh, held good over Saturday, and, although it inclined to the southward, provided some interesting sport, and gave those who enjoy that sort of thing an opportunity of grumbling about the absence of over much beating.

The two events of the day were a race for Six Metre boats for the handsome Cup presented by Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, who, it will be remembered, won the Bombay Cup in his Eight Metre boat "Endrick" at the International Regatta held at Cowes during the last season at Home, and a race for "C" Class for the Cup presented by the Officers R. E.

THE ORR-EWING CUP FOR VI METRE CLASS BOATS.—Sailed at 2-50 p.m.

The Six Metre Race was timed to start at 2-50 and Corrie was over the line nine seconds after the gun, followed almost immediately by Maya, which had the leeward berth. A broad reach to South Karanja buoy found the two boats close together at the mark, each doing her utmost to get the better of the other. On rounding the buoy it was found that, owing to the southerly nature of the wind, what ought to have been a beat, was another reach, so the competitors fetched inshore to get the benefit of the strong flood and make the best of their way through the shipping to "B" Buoy off Cross Island.

From "B" Buoy to Mark Buoy was yet another reach, so that these boats will be able to decide as to which is the better on that point of sailing at any rate. Maya arrived at Mark Buoy first and hauling her wind started on the beat in to the Committee Vessel when Corrie, which was somewhat more to windward after rounding the buoy, suddenly appeared to spurt and, sailing much faster than her opponent, soon left her behind. Maya, seeing that she had been overhauled, put about on the port tack with the obvious intention of getting up to windward; this, however, Corrie would not allow and she went about too; after trying this tack for a short time both went about again and headed inshore. Corrie, maintaining her advantage to the end, won the Cup with 42 seconds to spare.

Name of boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maya		Mr. V. T. Janson	5 23 19	2 33 19
Corrie		Mr. J B K M.cbeth	5 22 37	2 32 37

Course: Committee Vessel—P & O "B" Buoy (starboard)—Mark Buoy (starboard)—Committee Vessel—Length 13·28 miles Wind W N W Strength fresh—1st prize won by Corrie.

B. E. CUP RACE—("C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE)—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Considering that several of the little boats have been put up for the monsoon there was quite a good turn out of "C" Class to race for the R.E. Cup.

The start was most picturesque. Anna leading the fleet over the line, while the Marie Louise more radiant than ever brought up the rear.

South Karanja was the first mark and this being so, we do not quite understand the theory which induced Curlew and Marie Louise to stem the flood along the western side of the harbour for a considerable distance instead of standing boldly out into the slack water in the middle of the stream. Mavourneen gradually forged ahead and does not appear to be any the worse for her exciting experiences a fortnight ago. As in the previous race the intended beat from South Karanja to the schooner was not the success it might have been, had the wind been more northerly, which was a pity, but could not be helped under the circumstances. The order round the Committee boat was Mavourneen, Curlew, Swallow, Millie, and Cricket. A run out to North Karanja was the next item followed by another mild example of a beat back to the committee-vessel. Mavourneen got the gun, but was unable to save her time from the other boats with the result that Swallow takes 1st prize with Cricket second and Mavourneen third, Curlew being disqualified for not being off her moorings in time.

Name of boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Mavourneen.	Scr	Mr Newman Taylor	5 32 13	2 32 53
Millie	12 14	Messrs Chapman and Twiddle	5 45 33	2 33 19
a Curlew	7 32	Messrs Orr and Pilcher	5 40 17	2 32 45
Swallow	13 11	Mr E Y Watson	5 40 12	2 27 1
Cricket	16 57	Mr T S Gregson	5 47 48	2 30 51
Marie Louise	16 57	Mr K McIver	5 56 32	2 39 35
Anna	25 25	Officers R. M's Mint	6 0 49	2 35 24
Jenny Wren.	8 28	D Blythe	5 46 16	2 37 48

Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock (port)—South Karanja (port)—Committee Vessel—North Karanja (port)—Committee Vessel—Length 11·3 miles. Wind W N W Strength fresh. 1st prize won by Swallow, 2nd prize won by Cricket and 3rd prize won by Mavourneen.

a Curlew disqualified, not having left moorings in time

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

The "Pixe" boats had a class race all to themselves, as Antelope did not start, and Lylie skilfully steered by Clutha's skipper showed what she could do when she really tried. A fine start was led by Trixie with Erin and Lylie close behind and with spinnakers to port the three set off to Tucker Beacon, where the order was unchanged. At North Karanja Buoy the boats were still close together with Lylie in the van, however giving evidence of her ultimate intention of getting home first. At the schooner the order was unchanged, but Lylie had dropped the other two very considerably and the subsequent run out to North Karanja and the beat back merely served to widen the gap, so that Lylie won comfortably with over six minutes to spare from Trixie.

Name of boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie		Maj Dobbs and Capt MacIver.	5 26 31	2 16 31
Erin		Messrs Magile and B:adel	5 29 31	2 19 31
Lylie		Mr R E Fischer	5 20 1	2 10 1

Course: Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon (starboard)—North Karanja (starboard)—Committee Vessel—North Karanja (port)—Committee Vessel. Length 9·78 miles. Wind W N W Strength fresh—1st prize won by Lylie.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

There were four starters in "A" class, which Turquoise led across the line, Melody being second seven seconds after, with Eileen and Nelta close behind; all the boats got their spinnakers out smartly to port for the run to North Karanja, and Eileen, which was going full speed when she crossed the line, tore through Turquoise's lee and soon established a useful lead, being nearly three minutes ahead at North Karanja. The other three had a neck and neck race to the buoy, and all came round close together, Melody leading. On the reach to South Karanja Buoy Eileen still further increased her lead at the buoy, she hauled her wind and stood across in the direction of Sunk Rock taking advantage, of the flood on her lee bow, in this she was followed by the Nelta and also for a short time by Melody. Turquoise however went about round this buoy, but after five minutes or so discovered she had made a mistake and came about on to the starboard tack. Melody not satisfied with what she had started to do went about on the port tack and held on for a very considerable time to her own disadvantage. At the schooner Eileen had increased her lead from Nelta to just under nine minutes, while the other two were more than 15 minutes behind her. The second half of the course was the 1st reversed, and although Eileen greatly increased her lead, she could not quite make up the time she had to give Nelta and Melody. Nelta won with a minute and a half to spare from Melody.

Name of boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise	6 44	Mr F J Preston.	5 50 21	2 23 37
Melody	23 6	Officers, R.A	5 54 1	2 10 55
Eileen IV	Scr	Mr J F Watson & Maj Meter	5 32 10	2 12 10
Nelta	18 54	Mr. D. Blythe	5 48 17	2 9 23

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja starboard—Mark Buoy starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 12·62 miles. Wind W N W Strength fresh. 1st Prize won by Nelta. Melody saves entrance.

Next Saturday there will be races for all classes in cruising trim to Hog Island, and as this will be the last race of this season, we hope it will prove a very cheery gathering and that all who possibly can turn out will do so.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

A few scattered falls of rain have occurred in north-west India. The rainfall has continued in Bengal, Assam and the south of the Peninsula. Darjeeling, Bhamo and Mercara report one inch; Barisal and Mysore one and a half. The temperature is still rising in northern India and is now only slightly below the normal. The forecast predicts an increase in the rainfall in the north-east India, and further showers in the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan records 0·13" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air continues damper at most stations. Day temperature is in large defect at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the south, but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. The air is damper in the north-western districts. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in West Central India and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, north Gujarat and in defect at Neemuch and Indore. Maximum temperature is either equal to or below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda has had 0·29" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature remains below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature during day is slightly above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0·32" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature both maximum and minimum has fallen and is now much below the average in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the south Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. Light showers have also been reported from the Malabar Coast and Ceylon. A few falls have been received in the north-west Punjab. Skies have become moderately clouded in the Punjab and moderate to heavy cloud still persists in the south.

Scattered rain is likely in the Central Provinces and local showers are probable in Hyderabad, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the north Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 27th April, was 29·911 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir A. W. L. Bayly, who has just been placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, joined the old 108th Foot (Madras Inf.), now the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, thirty-eight years ago. He has had much service on the Staff, principally in India, and took part in the defence of Kandahar, was with the Soudan expedition of 1885, with the Burmese expedition of 1886, receiving the D. S. O., and in South Africa was in the defence of Ladysmith, and was wounded at Spion Kop. In the Indian Army he is colonel of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

The Modern Method of Curing Neurasthenia.

Although Neurasthenia is a term of quite modern use, and embraces a very great number of symptoms, nervous exhaustion is a condition which has long been known.

Among the commonest symptoms are headache, a sense of pressure within the head, sometimes a feeling of cold on the top of the head, and, at others, as if an iron band were pressing into the brain. These sensations are particularly apt to occur when the sufferer endeavours to concentrate his thoughts for a little while. Again, there is marked indigestion and loss of appetite, with pain in the region of the stomach, heart-burn, nausea or vomiting, sleeplessness, a feeling of oppression, shortness of breath or palpitation of the heart, nervous twitchings of the hands, and an uncertain gait with pains in the back which, happily, do not mean locomotor ataxy any more than the feeling of pressure on the head denotes softening of the brain, as sufferers invariably fear.

All these nervous sensations are capable of being remarkably improved, and even perfectly cured, by means of Sanatogen. The medical evidence on this point is exceedingly large and overwhelmingly conclusive. In fact, no sufferer from neurasthenia, in whatever form the nervous exhaustion may manifest itself, need have the least cause for despair or even anxiety if only he will take Sanatogen and keep on with it. No more striking proof of its wonderful power can be desired than is set forth by Madame Sarah Grand, the distinguished novelist, who was incapacitated for work for four years by nervous exhaustion, and after taking it three times a day for four months was as well as she had ever been in her life. Here are Madame Sarah Grand's own words:—"Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it, three times a day, after nearly four years enforced idleness from extreme debility, and now (after only four months) I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(Continued from page 4.)

The English taxpayer is growing rather tired of the money he has to expend in the interests of the Dominions. He receives no gratitude in return, and has to endure excessive taxation for the benefit of an unappreciative offspring. The sums that England has poured into Ireland in the last twenty years would go far to relieve our present unequal burdens. India is the only country for which we are not invited to untie our purse-strings, and by way of acknowledgment our rulers sometimes impose unfair burdens upon India.

PEKING TO PARIS BY AIR.

Yesterday it was finally decided to arrange an aeroplane race from Peking to Paris next August. The project sounds formidable, but in reality it should not be half so difficult as some of the earlier circuit races around Europe. No one, who has not made the journey, would ever believe the flatness of the route. When I crossed from Port Arthur to Ostend by rail, we only traversed a single tunnel the whole way. It was somewhere in Eastern Siberia and was about a couple of hundred yards long. It was regarded as such a curiosity that the train was stopped and we were invited to get out and inspect it. Picture postcards of this wonderful structure were pressed upon us, and we were all expected to burst into transports of admiration, which we duly did. In those days the train crossed the Hingan mountains by a zig-zag temporary track, and we had to traverse Lake Baikal in an icebreaker. Now the Hingan range is tunnelled, and the line runs through over thirty more tunnels round the south of the lake.

The Hingan range and the mountains near Lake Baikal are the only serious obstacles to the aviators. The lake itself lies in a vast cup, and its winds are sudden and perplexing. The Urals are a low ridge which should be crossed without much difficulty. The whole of the rest of the route from Peking to Paris is level, provided a course is taken well to the north after leaving Moscow. The weather in Siberia in August, is bright and sunny, and sometimes uncomfortably hot. The railway line is a sufficient guide and will enable the mechanics to follow the competitors. There are stations, with well-stocked buffets, every twenty miles. Wind storms are rare in Southern Siberia in August, and I should imagine that more difficulty from wind may be encountered in the vast plains of Central Russia. I believe this great flight will be readily accomplished. It ought to be far easier than the journey from Peking to Paris by motor-car.

THE PEKING LOAN.

Japan's proposal that Manchuria should be excluded from the "operation" of the forthcoming huge loan to China, is making our Foreign Office a little nervous. This is quite a novel and ingenious method of "earmarking" the provinces of other people. Diplomacy is familiar with "spheres of interest" and "spheres of influence," but the subtle idea of expressing special rights in a huge Chinese province by declining to allow China to pledge the resources of Manchuria to the service of a loan, could only be evolved at Tokyo. If the Japanese demand makes China rather less eager to borrow, a useful purpose will have been served.

ASIATICUS.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Day of Month.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
S	Apr. 27	m	8 21	25 4	Apl. 27	m	2 22	18 5
		a	8 51	26 11			2 20 a	18 6
S	28	m	9 24	26 6	28	m	3 9	17 3
		a	9 35	27 3			3 16 a	18 3
M	29	m	10 13	27 7	29	m	3 48	16 2
		a	10 14	27 5			4 3 a	18 1
TU	30	m	10 58	28 5	30	m	4 24	15 5
	May	a	10 51	27 5	May		4 45 a	18 1
W	1	m	11 39	28 10	1	m	4 58	15 0
		a	11 26	27 3			5 25 a	18 3
TH	2	m	0 17	28 10	2	m	5 31	14 10
		a	11 59	26 10			6 4 a	18 7
F	3	m	0 54	28 7	3	m	6 3	15 0
							6 42 a	19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 27	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 14m	Sunset	6h 59m
„ 28	(Sunday)	„	6h 13m	„	6h 0m
„ 29	(Monday)	„	6h 12m	„	6h 0m
„ 30	(Tuesday)	„	6h 12m	„	6h 0m
May 1	(Wednesday)	„	6h 11m	„	6h 1m
„ 2	(Thursday)	„	6h 11m	„	6h 1m
„ 3	(Friday)	„	6h 10m	„	6h 1m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 1st. 3h. 49·4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 25·1m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 3h 43·3m p.m. First Quarter, 23rd, 7h. 41·3m p.m.

DEPARTURE.

Per s. s. "City of York" 29th April.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of York," Commander J. Wilson, is due to call here to-day from Karachi for passengers. The Medical Inspection of Saloon passengers will be held at Ballard Pier at 3 p. m. to-day. Native servants and deck passengers are required to be at Ballard Pier with their baggage and kit for disinfection to-day, at 9 a. m. sharp.

The following is a list of her passengers:—

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID.

O'Connor, Major W F T

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Butler, Mrs; Gracey, Mr. H K; Painter, Mr S H; Seaton, Miss; Thiebaut, Dr G; Wheeler, Miss; White, Mrs M

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Aylen, Capt E V; Aylen, Mrs; Cox, Mrs; Cox, Brig-Genl H V; Hackett, Col R J D; Hackett, Mrs; Hensley, Mr J W; Hensley, Mrs; Hensley, Miss; Shea, Mrs J S M

BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Baird, Miss; Boileau, Major G H; Boileau, Mrs and infant; Bonner, Mrs and child; Cunningham, Mrs; Gracey, Mrs H K; Hemming, Mrs & child; Hogg, Mr G P; Johnstone, Mrs; Lang, Mrs Wm; Marks, Lt.-Col R J; Marks, Mrs; Ogston, Mr W H; Ogston, Mrs, infant and nurse; Pearce, Capt Godfrey; Pearce, Mrs and maid; Shanks, Mrs; Smith, Mr Forbes and child; Stevenson, Capt; West, Mrs Middleton; Young, Brig.-Genl C F G

KARACHI to LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Bayley, Mr V; Bayley, Mrs and infant; Bell, Mrs E A S; Bickford, Mrs, child and infant; Birch, Mr A O; Cargil, Mr H C; Carstairs, Mr; Carstairs, Mrs, 2 children, infant and nurse

KARACHI TO LONDON via MARSEILLES (Ctd.)

Casser, Mr T; Gough, Major H A K; Harrison, Mrs Rogers and child; Mairis, Major J B de M; Murdoch, Mrs and child; Murdoch, Mr; Smith, Mrs Maciver; Waterfield, Mrs

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Carne, Mr C M C; Chester, Miss; Ferrington's, Mr and 3 children; Hall, Mr Ed; Hayes, Mr W; Hutchinson, Mrs J H G, 2 children and infant; Lockwood, Mr W H; Lockwood, Mrs and inft.; Longley, Mr C H; Longley, Mrs, 3 children and infant.; Macgregor, Miss; Perkins, Mr W; Robb Mrs; Robb Miss; Robertson, Mr J; Robertson, Mrs; Salkield, Mr T; Salkield, Miss; Salkield, Master; Stratton, Mr F B; Stratton, Mrs, infant and nurse; Street, Mr. H A; Street, Mrs; Taylor, Mr J; Tripp, Mrs and infant

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Adams, Mrs; Boyce, Mrs W W; Burne, Mr; Cargill, Miss H C and infant; Cole, Miss, B A; Cuthberth, Mr A; Cuthbert, Mrs; Dalley, Miss; Ferrier, Mrs, 2 children and infant; Finlayson, Mrs, child and infant; Fraser, Mr A H; Fyson, Mr H; Fyson, Mrs and child; Hayley, Miss N B; Hemmy, Mrs; Johnson, Mr C W; Johnson, Mrs; Johnston, Master

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL (CONTD.).

Lee, Mrs; Miller, Mr; Miller, Mrs, child, and infant; Parry, Miss; Patton, Mr R H; Robertson, Mr J W; Scrafton, Mrs; Scrafton, Miss; Strahnack, Mrs; Tremenhere, Miss

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MALE DRESS FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Mary Walker, famous throughout America a the trousers suffragist, who has dressed in male attire for more than fifty years is so seriously ill that her friends fear for her recovery. She was excluded from membership in the New York State Suffrage Association in 1901, because of differences with the late Susan B. Anthony, the pioneer American suffragist, but up to the time of her present illness she continued a personal agitation for women's right. Her eccentricities have made her many enemies, but her undeniable brilliance has kept her in the limelight of publicity since her first public appearance at the time of the War of the Rebellion. She appeared at Washington in 1861, one of the first women physicians qualified to practise, and showed high executive ability as assistant surgeon. She wore trousers beneath her skirt, making the plea that she could not work in the field in woman's garb.

THE SKIRT DISCARDED.

After the war she discarded her skirt outright, and always since then she has dressed in trousers, a frock coat, and high hat. She tried repeatedly, without success, to induce Congress to pass a law specially granting women the right to wear trousers if they so desired. Efforts on her part to secure an appropriation from Congress of £3,000 as her salary for her work during the war were unsuccessful, and she received nothing for her services, an injustice which Dr. Walker always attributed to masculine prejudice, because she persisted in wearing trousers. At one time the Treasurer of the United States, General Spinner, wanted her appointed to a clerkship in his office. The Secretary of the Treasury objected, and the appointment was not made. Despite this fact, Dr. Walker persisted in appearing at the Government office day after day demanding her desk, and before she was finally barred she broke her cane over the head of a negro doorkeeper. Dr. Walker was made the butt of many rough jokes because of her peculiarities. Some thoughtless persons in Washington once perpetrated a joke which left a lasting hurt. They made her believe through a forged letter that President Chester A. Arthur proposed marriage to her. Dr. Walker promptly wrote a letter to the President refusing the offer, and she did not know the matter was a hoax until it found its way into the newspapers.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 26th April to 6 a. m., on the 27th April:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	26	27
Same date last year	40	38
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		128
Same date last year		117

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1018	859	69

THE General Educational Conference under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction will meet at Lahore, for the informal discussion of subjects relating to rural and primary schools, hostels, science teaching and training and salaries of teachers. Resolutions will be recorded and submitted to the Government, if there is a general consensus of opinion.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

'VANA' (TRADE MARK) TONIC WINE

Obtainable of all Pharmacists

SEE YOU GET 'VANA'

Every dose of 'VANA' helps to nourish and strengthen the debilitated system. It begins by enriching the blood, the very source of health, and thus every organ of the body is invigorated.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

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AFTER-ILLNESS

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

CHEMICALLY PURE IRON.

A despatch from Leipsic announces that iron chemically pure is being turned out in bulk at the workshops of a firm of metallurgists in that city. Up to now, iron chemically pure has only been produced in laboratories—and consequently in small quantities, the iron employed in industries containing, as is well-known, carbon and other foreign bodies. The despatch explains that the new process is the discovery of a Berlin chemist, Franz Forcher, who, by means of electrolysis, employing a current of 200 amperes per square metre, can turn out this chemically pure iron in large quantities. He has obtained sheets of iron of a thickness of 5mm., which can be easily rolled and transformed into wire. The purity of this metal is said to reach 99.99 per cent. It is easy to weld, convenient for joining like substances, and melts at 1,600 deg. C. These properties, it is claimed, makes the process of great value for the fabrication of wire tubes, &c.

ELECTRICITY AND SPIDERS.

Mr. Charles E. Benham, describing in "Knowledge" a simple device for recording atmospheric electricity, points out that perhaps the chief difficulty in the whole science and art of collecting the latter is circumventing the spiders, for a single thread of gossamer is sufficient to earth the outdoor part of the collector and stop all signs of electricity. It matters not how high the collecting pole may be, for it is never out of reach of the spiders, which have the habit of making their webs at night, when the automatic recorder should be of the greatest value. Even a coat of birdlime on the pole does not stop the creatures. It is only by making a radio-active collector in the form of a windmill, where the web is broken by its revolutions, that it can be hoped to surmount the difficulty at all satisfactorily.

HOUSES OF COTTON.

One learn through a French source of houses of cotton. For such constructions green Egyptian cotton of an inferior quality is used, the debris of the fields and the sweepings of the factories, in fact everything that has hitherto been rejected as waste. All this waste is mixed into a paste, and in a short time attains the solidity of stone. To better appreciate this stonelike quality we have only to observe the hardness of balls of papier-mache when once they are dry.

CHAMELEON FISH.

Dr. Pellegrin, of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, has published some particulars of a chameleon fish. It is a native of South America, and has been placed in the Aquarium of Berlin. According to Dr. Pellegrin, the fish is referred to by Heckel as "mesonauta insignis," and it possesses chameleon-like powers to a high degree. When it is dead the mesonauta is yellow. In life the fish shows a darkish tint, most frequently or when it swims tranquilly in clear water or when it is on yellowish sands. But if the fish finds itself amid sombre aquatic plants, or if it be irritated, it quickly assumes another colour. It produces from five to six large transverse blackish fasicular bands, leaving between them yellow spots, but the bands can mingle with one another. The fish hides itself easily among the submerged plants, and the yellow spots which remain represent the clear spaces between the leaves.

CHANGE OF COLOUR.

If, on the other hand, the mesonauta finds itself in running water it retakes its primitive colour, in the space of half a minute. One sees the sombre lines efface themselves gradually, to give place to a clear surface without colouring and the fish appears to be of a grizzly grey. The fins participate in these variations of colour, the caudal fin easily passing from dark to light. This power of change is supposed to belong to the phenomena of mimicry, and Dr. Pellegrin suggests that the fish is thus able to escape its enemies by hiding itself among the plants, and, on the other hand, when in this position it is in ambuscade for the smaller prey on which it lives.

METRIC SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The metric system of weights and measures has just been adopted by the Union of South Africa, though the use of the "Imperial" measures, with certain modifications, is to be permitted in some cases. The hundred-weight is eliminated, and the "cental" of 100lb. substituted; the ton is to be 2,000lb. The use of the metric system is made compulsory in the case of drugs and medicines. Perhaps, comments the "University Correspondent," in another century or thereabouts the Mother Country will follow the lead of the Overseas Dominions in this matter!

SWEDENBORG AS COSMOLOGIST.

To most people the name of Swedenborg will recall little more than certain theological writings which are still a potent stimulus to a widespread and active society. But he is not to be remembered alone in that he saw visions and dreamed dreams. His labours in the field of mathematics and mechanics, with his skill as an assayer in the early days of metallurgy, won for him from his Sovereign the rank of a Swedish noble. In almost every department of intellectual activity his speculations anticipated the theories and the discoveries of later days. Dr. Grieve in the "Encyclopædia Britanica," tells us that this famous Swede might have made a name for his contributions to geology alone. It was only towards the end of the last century that the many-sidedness of his genius was fully revealed. Then it was found that this "spiritual Columbus" had notable ideas on cosmic atoms, upon the nature of light, upon the mysterious problems of phosphorescence, and had actually set forth a molecular magnetic theory "which anticipated some of the chief features of the hypothesis of to-day." Nor did he dwell apart among the stars, for he was equally inspired when he came into touch with realities. For the deaf he made an ear-trumpet. The sight of a smoky chimney set him to devise a cure. He was the first to use mercury for the airpump, and to him Dumas awarded the title of "the first crystallographer." We are proud at the present moment of our experimental tank at Kew for the testing of models of ships under diverse conditions. The idea was his. He talked of and planned machine guns long before the days of Charles the Twelfth. He was confident that the problem of human flight would be solved, and as a beginning he sketched a flying machine. And he died in 1772! The Transactions of the International Swedenborg Congress contain an address by Professor Tansley, in which due justice is done to the question of the priority of the great Swede in suggesting long before Kant and Laplace that suns and planets may have developed from the rotation of nebulous matter. In a latter from Professor Nyren in the January number of the "Journal of the British Astronomical Association," one reads that "it cannot be denied that the essential part of the nebular hypothesis ' ' was first expressed by Swedenborg," Kant's exposition was published twenty-one years later, while Laplace did not publish his great work until sixty-two years after Swedenborg had expressed his views and illustrated them by drawings.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4½ per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 4 per lb.
Liver As. 3½ each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 6 to Rs. 1½ per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 8 each.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 3 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to As. 12 per doz.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Rs. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 12 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes Rs. 1½ per seer
Grapes of Nasik, As. 8 per seer
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 6 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes As. 1 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 2 to As. 3 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.
Onions pies 3 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans from As. 5 As. 6 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

MESSRS. T. GILBERT and J. D. Mehta, lately appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Agricultural Service, have been posted for training to Bombay and the Central Provinces respectively.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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Third Insertion...	... „ 3-0	do.
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Minimum charge	... „ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

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C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.

ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.

GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H.M. THE KING.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

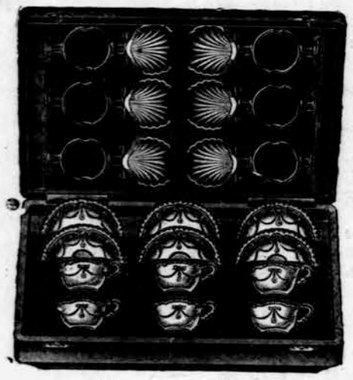
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-Sand Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-Sand Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¼ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



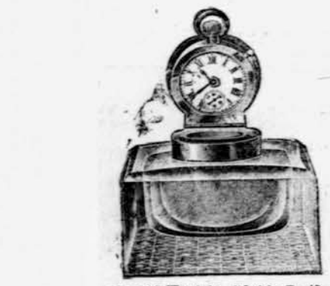
Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 5 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

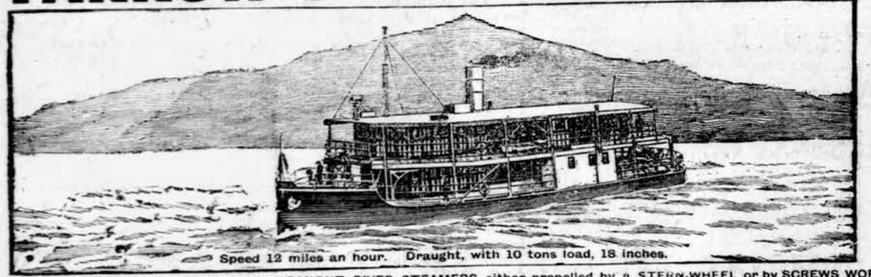


Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



Speed 12 miles an hour. Draught, with 10 tons load, 18 inches.

YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to:—

YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS;

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

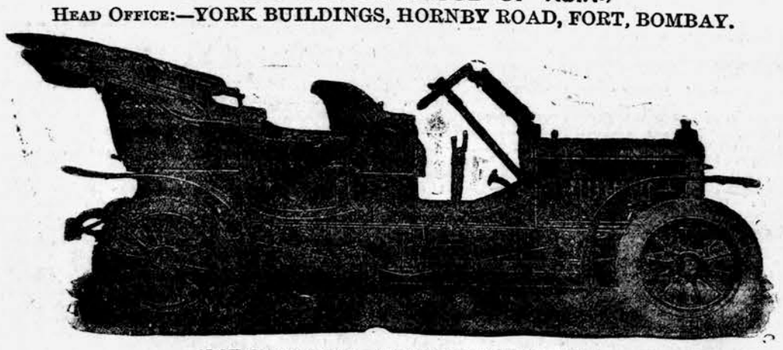
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. S. H., Esq. J. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA.)

HEAD OFFICE:—YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR DEPOT AT THE DELHI DURBAR

Will be opened on the 10th Instant.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES, DELHI.

Where an Enormous Stock of PETROL, OIL, GREASE, TYRES, TUBES, and a Host of other Accessories necessary for a Motorist as also Motor Cars on Hire by the day, week or month will be obtainable at Right Prices.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

DELHI DURBAR DEPOT, ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion, arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means, thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poison, &c. There is no doubt that where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,

REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS.

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires.

Rope Cranes, Lifting Jacks Hoisting raps, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72J

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described hereunder:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, whilst cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Rapid as Mellose—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-2.

For Nasal Disease, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-2

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by 1 month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisonous mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different species for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benarsa, Mottwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.)

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir.—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine showed me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 15 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends,

Yours faithfully,

I, W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

9th September, 1908.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE and HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say; "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR!!!

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In ½ Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Aldersgate Lane, London, E.C. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co. Bombay & Poona.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL Pills for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a speedy cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 50 from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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